

Genscher Says He Knew Flick Manager, Denies Any Tax Wrongdoing

By Henry Tanner

Bonn — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a parliamentary commission on Thursday that he had known the former manager of the Flick industrial concern for many years.

He said that he had had a close friendship with Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the former manager, but denied that he had ever used his influence in favor of the company when it obtained a contested 800-million mark (\$260-million) tax exemption on capital gains in the late 1970s.

Meanwhile, West German television said that Mr. Genscher's Free Democratic Party had revealed the identity of an anonymous donor who gave the party 6 million marks last December. The gift became known earlier this week and threatened to embarrass the party during investigations into the Flick company's relations with leading politicians.

The television reported that the Free Democrats, who had appealed for the donor to identify himself, told the Bonn authorities to a letter on Thursday evening that he was a rich businessman, named as Helmut Horten. No other details were available.

Mr. Genscher's four-hour testimony on his relations with Flick closely resembled the statement made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the commission on Wednesday. But unlike Mr. Kohl — who asserted that Mr. von Brauchitsch never mentioned the tax exemption to him — Mr. Genscher, the Free Democrats' leader, said that the Flick executive had raised the tax issue with him.

He said he called the man to charge, Economics Minister Otto Lambdorsch, and was told that the matter was being handled as a matter of routine. He added that he informed Mr. von Brauchitsch of this.

Mr. Lambdorsch was the second-ranking man to Mr. Genscher's party at that time.

He resigned from the cabinet in June when the Bonn prosecutor indicted him on charges of accepting

bribes from Flick in connection with the tax exemption.

The commission's mandate is to find out if Flick obtained the tax exemption with the estimated 25 million marks that the company paid to politicians and political parties to the period involved.

Mr. Genscher said that Flick was one of many companies that had made major contributions to his party.

The Free Democrats, a much smaller party than the leading Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, have had chronic financial difficulties for many years.

Mr. Genscher asserted that he did not know the size of the donations. The figures were in the hands of the party's treasury officials, he said.

The question of the anonymous 6-million-mark gift is particularly embarrassing because of its timing. It was received and listed as "donor unknown" to the last days of December.

On Jan. 1 a new law came into effect, stipulating that political parties could not accept anonymous gifts of more than 1,000 marks.

West German newspapers have reported that Flick accounts list Mr. Genscher's name in connection with more than 1 million marks during the crucial years to the 1970s.

The accounts and many other Flick records were seized by the Bonn prosecutor and turned over to the parliamentary commission and some of them have found their way into the press.

The question of the donations to the political parties even where no direct or indirect bribes are involved has become a key issue before the commission. The matter will be the subject of a Bundestag debate next week.

On Wednesday night, a West German television commentator described caustically how Chancellor Kohl had told the commission that he remembered Mr. von Brauchitsch handing him cash donations, totaling 150,000 marks, to envelopes and turning them over to his party without giving a receipt to the donor.

Marcos Decree Could Affect Prosecution of Aquino Death

Reuters

Manila — Philippine government lawyers disclosed Thursday a new decree that could influence the trial of those implicated in the murder last year of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

It authorizes President Ferdinand E. Marcos to assign to a civilian court military cases usually tried by courts-martial.

Attorney General Estelito Mendoza produced the decree at a Supreme Court hearing of a petition by three private lawyers challenging Mr. Marcos's authority to assign to the official ombudsman the prosecution of three generals and 23 others implicated in the murder of Mr. Aquino.

Opposition lawyers and politicians are against the Aquino case being assigned to the ombudsman's office.

They say the law was clear that the case should be dealt with by a court-martial or a civilian court chosen by the commission that investigated the murder.

They also questioned whether the ombudsman, who usually investigates civil service corruption, was competent to handle a murder case of such magnitude.

Political opposition sources said they would challenge the decree because it had not been published.

Journalist Is Released

Earlier, the Supreme Court ordered the release of a journalist, Rommel Corro, 38, without bail on a charge of inciting to sedition. The Washington Post reported Thursday from Manila. He had been jailed for 13 months after authorities closed his tabloid, the Philippine Times, for publishing a series of articles charging that Mr. Aquino's murder was a military conspiracy.

Typhoon Emergency Declared

Mr. Marcos declared a state of emergency in six provinces devastated by a typhoon, United Press International reported Thursday from Manila. One relief agency predicted the death toll from the storm would surpass 1,000.

Chile Announces Curbs On Meetings, Media; 236 Arrested in Raids

The Associated Press

Santiago — Chile's military government announced on Thursday sweeping restrictions on public gatherings and the press that effectively ban opposition political activity throughout the country during a 90-day state of siege.

One decree banned six opposition magazines, imposed prior censorship on a seventh, and restricted political reporting and commentary by all other news media to official communiqués.

Another measure outlawed all gatherings that lack previous authorization by regional governors, who are all military officers.

Public events such as film screenings, as well as family or social gatherings in private homes, were exempt from the decree. Legally registered organizations were required to give five days' notice of meetings of their members.

The decrees, signed by President Augusto Pinochet and published in the Official Bulletin, marked the end of a political liberalization plan begun in the late 1970s. It called for legalization of political parties and the possible election of a congress while preserving General Pino-

chet's constitutional tenure until at least 1989.

The decrees prohibit dozens of newspaper columns and popular radio talk programs about politics, but do not apply to foreign correspondents and foreign news agencies.

On Wednesday, the government, operating under a state of siege declared by General Pinochet the day before, raided the headquarters of the Socialist Bloc and the Democratic Popular Movement, arresting 22 people, according to Chile's Human Rights Commission. Leaders of the group went into hiding, members said.

Another 214 people were arrested in Santiago and in Valparaiso, newspapers reported.

The state of siege, reimposed Tuesday night after a six-year break, frees the regime from judicial restraints to deal with what General Pinochet has called a Marxist-led insurrection.

The siege declaration lets the government legally wiretap telephones, open mail and hold prisoners in secret locations indefinitely, while eliminating judicial review of its power to banish dissidents, prohibit meetings and censor the press.

Shultz Calls on Soviet Union for 'Deeds' As a Step Toward Improved Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

Gromyko and ministers of 33 other nations.

Mr. Shultz cited "some progress" toward a meeting of minds in the forum, including a private visit by the senior U.S. negotiator to Moscow and that of his Soviet counterpart to Washington. But he said substantive agreements remain to be forged.

A start on "the major issues of arms control," which include offensive and defensive nuclear missiles.

Mr. Shultz seemed to reject again the Soviet demand for agreement on a moratorium on space-weapons testing, effective at the start of the talks, saying, "I don't think you start with something that gets agreed to before you begin to talk."

He added, though, "there are a variety of ways to get discussions going."

Mr. Reagan said in Los Angeles on Wednesday that he had discussed with the Russians the establishment of "a separate informal channel" to promote major negotiations.

Asked about that, Mr. Shultz said that Mr. Reagan was striving to "create a setting" in which "high-level and political people" in the two governments can exchange views.

Regarding his future, Mr. Shultz declined to say whether he would remain as secretary of state to Mr. Reagan's second term, beginning Jan. 20, if asked to do by Mr. Reagan.



Terrell H. Bell

Bell Resigning Education Post In U.S. Cabinet

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Education Secretary Terrell H. Bell, who helped lead the nationwide drive to raise school standards and make the education issue an asset for President Ronald Reagan, announced his resignation Thursday.

"We're involved in a real renaissance of American education," Mr. Bell said at a news conference. "It's been a joy to be a part of that." But he said "a four-year hitch" was long enough and that he would return to the University of Utah as a college professor.

In a letter released from Santa Barbara, California, Mr. Reagan said that as a result of Mr. Bell's leadership, "there is a new dedication in America to achieving educational excellence."

Mr. Bell's departure is expected to set off a scramble for the education post, which Mr. Reagan promised in the 1980 campaign to abolish. Instead, the department budget grew.

Possible successors include John Silber, the outspoken president of Boston University, and William Bennett, director of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

No Mandate, O'Neill Says

(Continued from Page 1) together on a single bipartisan tax simplification bill and push it through Congress.

Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, a proponent of the Republican version of that measure, said he already had been in touch with Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the principal House Democratic sponsor of a similar plan, and "was hopeful of working out a compromise the White House could approve."

Mr. Kemp and his fellow conservative, Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, blasted what they called the "disappointing" House gains not on any lack of effort by Mr. Reagan but on the persisting weakness of the grass-roots Republican Party.

But other Republican officials predicted that the party would gain this support in years to come.

Mr. Reagan's campaign director, Edward J. Rollins, said, "The real message that's out there is the old-style liberalism of the Humphrey-Moore-Johnson era has sort of been repudiated by the American people for a second time."

Republicans did not assert that this automatically would make them the majority party, but said that Mr. Reagan's big margins among young voters gives the party its best opportunity in recent history to expand its base.

Acknowledging the Republicans' appeal, William Winter, a former governor of Mississippi who was buried in his bid to unseat Senator Thad Cochran, Republican of Mississippi, said: "The Democratic Party does have to take a long look at itself and build along the lines that will attract more of the younger voters of this country. This is where I see the Republican Party as having made serious inroads, in attracting people under 30, people entering business and the professions."

Pravda Says U.S. Result Does Not Mean Reagan Has Popular Support

Reuters

MOSCOW — Pravda said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan's re-election victory did not mean he had mass support among Americans.

In an analysis of Mr. Reagan's sweeping triumph, the Communist Party newspaper said his chief advantages had been a "united and monolithic" Republican Party behind him and his skill in appealing to "middle Americans."

In contrast, Pravda said, the Democrats appeared divided following a bitter contest over who should lead the party to the polls and had failed to exploit major issues such as the threat of nuclear war in their campaign.

"There is no doubt that Reagan, who 'looked good' on the television screen, was helped by the fact that he based his campaign on a wave of 'honesty' and 'common sense' and on speculation about an economic recovery," Pravda said.

Republican leaders, the newspaper said, were wrong to say that Mr. Reagan's victory meant he had a "national mandate" of mass support from the American people.

"He quite clearly did not get national support or a national mandate," Pravda said.

Saying that Mr. Reagan had won only 52 million votes from a potential electorate of 174 million voters, Pravda contended that the president "was again elected by a minority of Americans having the right to vote."

The report gave detailed figures for the result, and did not revive past Soviet charges that the U.S. electoral system is rigged to ensure victory for white, conservative millionaires.

It said another major factor behind his victory was that he received millions of dollars in campaign funds from "big monopolies and arms manufacturers."

The report appeared to be aimed at giving a fairly detailed explanation of Mr. Reagan's victory to the Russians, many of whom may have been surprised by the result.

After four years of fierce attacks on Mr. Reagan in the Soviet media, many Russians appeared to be convinced that he was universally unpopular and could only lose the election.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Namibia Unit Assails South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — The UN Council for Namibia strongly condemned on Thursday a South African decision to draft Namibians to serve in the "colonial army" occupying the disputed territory of South-West Africa.

According to the council's statement: "The UN Council for Namibia urges the General Assembly and the Security Council to urgently consider the implications of South Africa's attempts to impose military conscription in Namibia and to adopt effective measures to protect the Namibian people from this additional maneuver by South Africa aimed at further delaying the independence of Namibia."

The UN has recognized the South-West Africa People's Organization as the sole representative of the Namibian people. SWAPO guerrillas have waged a war against South African forces for the past 18 years.

Japan Keeps Military Spending Limit

TOKYO (AP) — Japan will continue to limit its military spending in the next fiscal year to 1 percent of the gross national product, an official said Thursday.

The director of the Defense Agency, Koichi Kato, commented on the ceiling as a Diet committee when he replied to questions from opposition members. Portions of the meeting were televised.

Mr. Kato said the ceiling, in effect since 1976, would be maintained despite a wage increase granted to members of Japan's military, called the Self-Defense Forces. The current military budget, in effect through March, is 29 trillion yen (\$11.8 billion), about 1 percent of the value of the nation's goods and services.

Vienna Upbraids Prague on Shooting

VIENNA (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Leopold Graf of Austria said Thursday that Austria had protested to Czechoslovakia over the shooting of a Czechoslovak refugee near the frontier with Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Graf said in a radio interview that he had summoned Prague's ambassador to protest about the incident. He said he expected Czechoslovakia to bring to justice those responsible for the shooting, which he described as a violation of basic humanitarian principles.

Mr. Graf said Austria had evidence that Czechoslovak border guards had followed the refugee, a railroad worker, Frantisek Faktor, 33, from the southern town of Budejovice into Austrian territory. Mr. Faktor's body was found on Monday 500 yards (450 meters) from the border in a forest near Gmund in northwest Austria.

Militant Miners Fight Police in U.K.

LONDON (AP) — More than 4,000 militant miners battled with police outside mines in northern England on Thursday in a effort to stop a drift back to work amid signs that support for the nearly 8-month coal strike was faltering.

The police protecting the rebel miners arrested 25 strikers in picket-line clashes as 233 more miners defied the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers to run the gamut of angry pickets at a half-dozen mines in Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Northumberland.

The National Coal Board said that 1,960 miners have returned to work since Monday, including 251 in the Yorkshire coalfield that is a militant stronghold. A spokesman for the board said about 53,000 of the union's 183,000 members were at work Thursday. The strike was launched March 12 to protest the coal board's plan to close 20 unprofitable mines and eliminate 20,000 jobs.

Turkish Court Sentences 10 to Death

ISTANBUL (AP) — A court sentenced 10 leftist militants to death Thursday for attempting to bring about a Communist dictatorship in Turkey and murdering three people to serve their purposes, Turkish news agencies reported.

Twenty-five other defendants drew life sentences and 71 others received prison terms ranging from three months to 22 years, the agencies said. Sixty-four defendants were acquitted.

The agencies said the convicted militants were all members of the Action Union, an offshoot of the Turkish People's Liberation Party, a Marxist organization. They were convicted by an Istanbul martial-law tribunal for murdering two policemen and a soldier, attempting to murder several others and opening fire against police stations and buildings of far-right organizations prior to the military takeover four years ago.

Turkey returned to civilian rule last year, but martial law remains in force in 41 of 67 provinces.

Israel and Lebanon Begin Talks on Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

States will act as a mediator in indirect contacts with Syria. Israel is seeking assurances from Syria that it will not move into positions vacated by the Israeli Army after a pullout from Lebanon and that it will prevent Palestinian guerrillas from moving south toward Israel from territory controlled by Syria.

The Reagan administration has not publicly committed itself to act as a mediator with Syria, although Richard W. Murphy, an assistant secretary of state, who met Wednesday with top Israeli officials, continues to travel in the Middle East to explore that possibility.

The Syrians are not represented to the three-way talks here, but they still hold the key to the success of the negotiations and to Israel's hope of withdrawing from Lebanon after gaining security guarantees.

Syria pressured Lebanon earlier this year into abrogating the first agreement with Israel for a troop pullout, the accord of May 17, 1983, which was signed after almost five months of negotiations that began in December 1982.

Israeli officials say that Syria's willingness to have the talks open here Thursday is an indication of Syrian interest in achieving an agreement and an Israeli troop withdrawal. At the same time, the Israelis acknowledge that the process could be lengthy and that there is no guarantee that Syria will be willing to meet Israel's minimum demands.

An Israeli Army spokesman described the atmosphere at the first discussions as "direct, open and friendly." Another Israeli official said it was not realistic to expect the negotiations to produce quick agreement.

Publicly, senior Israeli govern-

ment officials have suggested that they expect these negotiations to last at least three months. They have also said there will be no unilateral Israeli pullback from parts of Lebanon until all efforts to achieve security arrangements through negotiations with the Lebanese have been exhausted.

Fighting in Beirut

Guns in Beirut fought Thursday with rocket-propelled grenades, automatic weapons and heavy machine guns, closing at least three crossing points across the divided city, United Press International quoted witnesses as saying.

Units of the Lebanese Army on the Green Line of wrecked buildings separating mostly Moslem West Beirut from the Christian east came under fire during the more than two hours of violence, military sources said.

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quite clearly did not get the support of a national majority. Priddy said.

Saying that Mr. Reagan had only 52 million votes from a population of 174 million, Priddy contended that the type of Americans having the vote.

The report gave detailed figures for the result and did not say whether the electoral system is being used for white conservatives.

It said another major factor behind his victory was that he paid funds from the tobacco and arms industries.

The report also said that Reagan was a fairly distant second to Mondale and that the election was a surprise to many.

After four years of political maneuvering, Reagan was elected.

BRIEFS

Assails South Africa

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives on Thursday passed a bill that would cut off federal aid to South Africa.

The bill, which was introduced by Rep. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a moderate Republican from Maryland, would prohibit the use of federal funds for the purchase of goods and services from South Africa.

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WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives on Thursday passed a bill that would limit the amount of money that can be spent on foreign aid.

The bill, which was introduced by Rep. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a moderate Republican from Maryland, would limit the amount of money that can be spent on foreign aid to \$1 billion per year.

Prague on Shooting

PRAGUE — A shooting in the city of Prague on Thursday resulted in the death of a man and the wounding of several others.

The shooting took place in a crowded area of the city and was described as a "terrorist attack."

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Women Activists Are Optimistic in Defeat

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The dream that 1984 might be the year of the woman in American politics dissolved with the defeat of Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro, the nation's first woman candidate for vice president from a major party.

Women won some significant victories, including election of a second woman attorney general and the first woman state governor, and they held their own in Congress. But an assessment of exit polls suggests that Ms. Ferraro did not draw large numbers of women to the Democratic ticket and may have turned some voters away.

The polls also showed that the "gender gap," the difference between women's and men's support for Ronald Reagan, has narrowed since 1980, with women increasing their backing of the president.

Women political activists described themselves Wednesday as saddened but undaunted by the Mondale-Ferraro loss.

Judy Goldsmith, head of the National Organization for Women, said, "The loss is not as significant in terms of its importance to women's candidates as the presence of Gerry Ferraro on the ticket. The first woman was nominated to the Democratic ticket, and Gerry Ferraro conducted her campaign with integrity and intelligence and was an admirable pioneer in that capacity."

Eleanor Smeal, a former NOW president, said she considered the Ferraro campaign an "investment" because a number of male politicians, including Mr. Reagan and President Richard M. Nixon, did not win on their first try.

"I see this all as a long process," she said. "There has been steady progress, more women are running."

"I think Ferraro was a good role model," she added.

The activists pointed to a number of other gains by women in state and local elections across the country, including the election of Lieutenant Governor Madeleine

M. Kunin as Vermont's first woman governor and Arlene Violet in Rhode Island as the first woman state attorney general in U.S. history. In addition, two new women lieutenant governors were elected: Harriet Woods of Missouri and Ruth Meyer of North Dakota, both Democrats.

The nation's only other governor who is a woman is Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky.

In the Senate, Nancy L. Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, won re-election. But all nine women challengers lost their Senate races. That leaves the number of women in the Senate at two, the other being Paula Hawkins, a Florida Republican.

The 20 women House incumbents who were running for new terms all won, and women gained seats in Maryland and Kansas.

Two women members of Congress will not be returning. Ms. Ferraro gave up her seat to run for vice president, and Representative Katie Hall, Democrat of Indiana,

lost in the primary. That means that the number of women in the House will remain the same.

Blacks Are Disappointed

Juan Williams and Paul Taylor of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Despite an increase in black voter turnout Tuesday, the nation's largest minority voted for a losing presidential candidate and lost one seat in the House. Their leaders openly questioned whether increased black voter activity helped drive Southern whites away from the Democratic Party.

"We've got to somehow prevent disappointment at the presidential election from turning into disillusionment," said Joseph E. Madison, director of voter education for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "This is a bitter-sweet election for us."

Ten percent of all voters Tuesday were black, a 1-percent increase from 1980, according to ABC News exit polls. However, hopes stirred by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's voter-registration drives for a big turnout to put blacks into more state and local offices apparently did not materialize.

Representative Katie Hall, a black, was defeated in the Democratic primary in Indiana, and blacks picked up no other seats Tuesday. The black House delegation consequently dropped from 21 to 20 members.

State Senator Robert G. Clark failed to become the first black to represent Mississippi in the House since the period just after the Civil War, despite running in a district that is 53 percent black.

Mr. Jackson, in a meeting with reporters, blamed the losses of Mr. Clark in Mississippi and of Ken Mosely in South Carolina, another black considered to have a chance to win, on "a problem in the Democratic Party with reciprocal voting." He said, "Whites are not voting for black candidates like black Democrats vote for white candidates."

Overall, blacks favored Mr.



Geraldine A. Ferraro after the Democratic ticket's defeat.

Mondale, 58 percent to 12 percent, while whites favored Mr. Reagan, 65 percent to 35 percent.

The vote of another key minority bloc, Hispanics, was not nearly so monolithic. The ABC exit data showed that Mr. Mondale outpolled Mr. Reagan, 56 percent to 44 percent, among Hispanics. In 1980, Mr. Reagan polled 36 percent of the Hispanic vote.

The overall vote breakdown, however, masks sharp differences among different groups of Hispanics.

Cuban-Americans in Miami sup-

ported Mr. Reagan by a 90-10 margin, according to an exit poll conducted by the Southwest Voter Education Project. In Texas, Mexican-Americans went for Mondale, 79-21; in Los Angeles, Mexican-Americans backed Mr. Mondale, 68-32, and in New York City, the predominantly Puerto Rican Hispanic population supported Mr. Mondale, 67-33.

The voting produced a gain of one seat in the House for Hispanics, to a total of 10, with the election of former Judge Albert Bustamante in Texas.

New Congress May Be No Better for Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

had renewed their House majority under Mr. O'Neill to keep a check on Mr. Reagan. "I can assure you that we will provide the insurance that the people voted for," said Representative Tooy Coelbo of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

Moreover, the task of managing the Republican ranks in Congress is expected to be more difficult than it was in Mr. Reagan's first year in office when partisan voting from Republicans was crucial to his success.

One difficulty, Republicans say, will be the divisive competition of such Republican presidential aspirants as Representative Jesse Kemp of New York and Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, who are already maneuvering for the 1988 presidential nomination. Another difficulty is that an unusually large group of 22 Republicans in the Senate face re-election in 1986.

"As a group the House Republicans are going to be more pugnacious, more oriented toward the social agenda, more combative, including a hard line against taxes, and stopping abortion," said Norman Ornstein, a senior scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative research organization in Washington. "While the Senate Republicans as a group are going to be less partisan, more conventional, more inclined to do something about the deficit and very easy to be convinced that part of that includes a tax increase."

The tax issue is likely to provide the first substantive indication of whether the president intends a confrontational or a bipartisan strategy. Mr. Baker, his chief of staff, has said the administration will pursue "tax simplification," which Democrats charge is a cover for some form of tax increase but which the president insists will not change overall revenues.

"We've got to be very aggressive in the new Congress because before we know it '86 will be here and we'll have 22 Senate seats up and historically the members know that parties lose badly to the second term of a presidency," said Robert H. Michel, the House Republican leader. "The deficit has got to be the first thing we tackle."

Several of the new House Republicans, especially those from states like North Carolina and Texas, are regarded as additions to the ranks of the ideologically militant faction of House conservatives led by Mr. Kemp and Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia.

But in the Senate, the loss of two Republican seats is widely expected to move the Republican majority in that body in a more moderate direction by increasing the importance to the Senate Republican leadership of holding the loyalty and support of half a dozen Republican liberals and a larger body of moderates.

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Congress May Balk at Foreign Policy

Helms Urged to Accept Foreign-Affairs Chairmanship

By Joanne Omang and John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite President Ronald Reagan's landslide re-election, shifts in Congress could make it harder for him in his second term to get what he wants on some foreign-policy issues, particularly in Central America, according to political and diplomatic analysts.

Although foreign affairs took up half the presidential debates, they influenced far from half the voters, polls showed.

Americans voted on pocketbook questions in 1984, making only marginal shifts in a Congress that has been at loggerheads with Mr. Reagan on many foreign-policy issues. Apparently, voters felt that current policy needed no major changes.

"I see no mandate on foreign policy," said the Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia. "The White House will have real problems if it tries to push through a right-wing agenda."

Mr. Reagan has said he plans to make arms control his top foreign-policy priority and in that he will have Democratic support, according to Mr. Byrd and others. But there will be new occupants for some influential committee chairmen's posts and the Republican majority in the Senate will be reduced from five seats to three.

In the House of Representatives, the Republican gain of about 15 seats will not give Mr. Reagan the "ideological working majority" he wanted. None of the new members was elected primarily on the basis of foreign-policy views, although some who are leaving played key parts in the U.S. role abroad.

The MX missile was deployed only after Vice President George Bush broke a tie vote in the Senate. Repeated votes to fund rebels fighting the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua got narrower in the Senate as the year progressed.

The defeat of Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, opens up the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, a crucial post governing foreign-aid spending targets, arms sales and ambassadorial and State Department political appointments. Next in line is Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican who has promised tobacco-farming constituents that he will remain chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Conservative forces are pressing Mr. Helms to reconsider that promise and, if he does and if the rest of the committee approves him as chairman, the committee would take a sharp right turn and become far more activist. State Department officials make no secret of their belief that Mr. Helms as chairman would be what one called "an embarrassing loose cannon," pursuing rightist objectives in ways that could disrupt the committee.

A determined foe of foreign aid, Mr. Helms opposes the Reagan administration's program of expanded aid to Central America. He is adamantly against the move by President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador to negotiate with leftist guerrillas but firmly supports aid to Nicaraguan rebels. He also is considered the Senate's best friend of Taiwan.

If Mr. Helms decides to remain on the Agriculture Committee, Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, would be next in line to head the Foreign Relations

Committee, but he has said he would rather be Senate majority leader. Mr. Helms has said privately that he would take the Foreign Relations post rather than see it go to the third man in line, Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a moderate Republican from Maryland.

On the House side, the defeat of Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, will bring Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, to the chairmanship of the Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, a post used by Mr. Long to bring human-rights concessions from the administration in return for passing its foreign-aid measures for Central America.

Mr. Obey, a liberal, is likely to take positions more critical of aid to Israel than did Mr. Long, although representatives of the Jewish community say they have a good working relationship with him.

The new Congress appears to retain the basically strong pro-Israeli inclination on Capitol Hill. There could be a clash if the administration seeks Israeli concessions that many State Department experts believe necessary to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. So far, however, there is no sign that Mr. Reagan intends to move in that direction.

Similarly, any clash over arms

control must await evidence that the administration is going to translate statements into specific programs.

Lastly, some foreign-policy issues now in the background may take on added urgency in the coming months and lead Congress to part company with administration policy.

That could happen regarding the Philippines, where U.S. support for the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos has faced increasing congressional skepticism, or South Africa, where the administration's policy of friendship for the white-minority government has engendered continuing controversy among congressional liberals.

Winners in House

Following are additional winners of seats in the U.S. House, reported by The Associated Press. Each line contains the district number and party affiliation of the candidate and whether he was the incumbent. A table of House winners appeared in Thursday's editions of the International Herald Tribune.

CALIFORNIA

8 Ronald V. Dellums..... D (I)

38 Robert K. Dornan..... R

IDAHO

2 Richard Stallings..... D

ILLINOIS

22 Kenneth Gray..... D

ELECTION BRIEFS

In the End, Polls Got It About Right

WASHINGTON (WP) — In the end, most polls were right about President Ronald Reagan's landslide re-election victory on Tuesday.

The final survey Friday and Saturday by the Gallup Organization was identical to the actual returns, showing Mr. Reagan leading Walter F. Mondale 59 percent to 41 percent. The last NBC poll showed Mr. Reagan with 58 percent of the vote, while the last New York Times-CBS News poll showed a 58-to-37-percent margin for Mr. Reagan.

From Oct. 26 to Tuesday, the Louis Harris Organization saw evidence of a substantial surge toward Mr. Mondale and a 12-point gap, 56 to 44 percent. The Washington Post-ABC News poll showed Mr. Reagan with a 14-point margin over Mr. Mondale, down from the 18-point difference found earlier.

Tax Proposal Said to Cause Increase

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Newsweek magazine reported Thursday that top White House officials drafted a tax simplification proposal that would "almost surely" increase the average tax bite while President Ronald Reagan was vowing in his re-election campaign that taxes would be raised "over my dead body."

The magazine said that Mr. Reagan had not yet seen the proposal, written by David A. Stockman, the budget director, and Richard G. Darman, deputy chief of staff, but would be told of it within two weeks after the election.

The Associated Press reported that a White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said of the Newsweek report, "As far as I know that's not correct." He quoted Mr. Darman as saying the report is "absolutely, categorically untrue."

During the general election campaign, the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale, asserted that the administration had a "secret plan" to raise income taxes. The administration conceded that it was studying ways to "simplify" the tax code, but denied that it was considering a tax increase.

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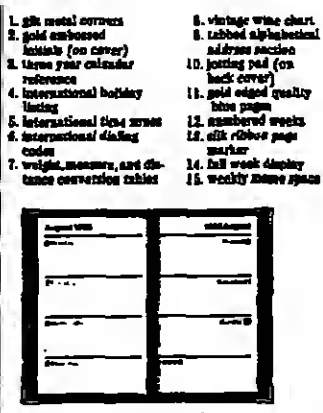
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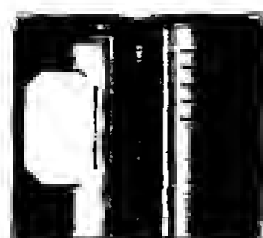
Herald Tribune

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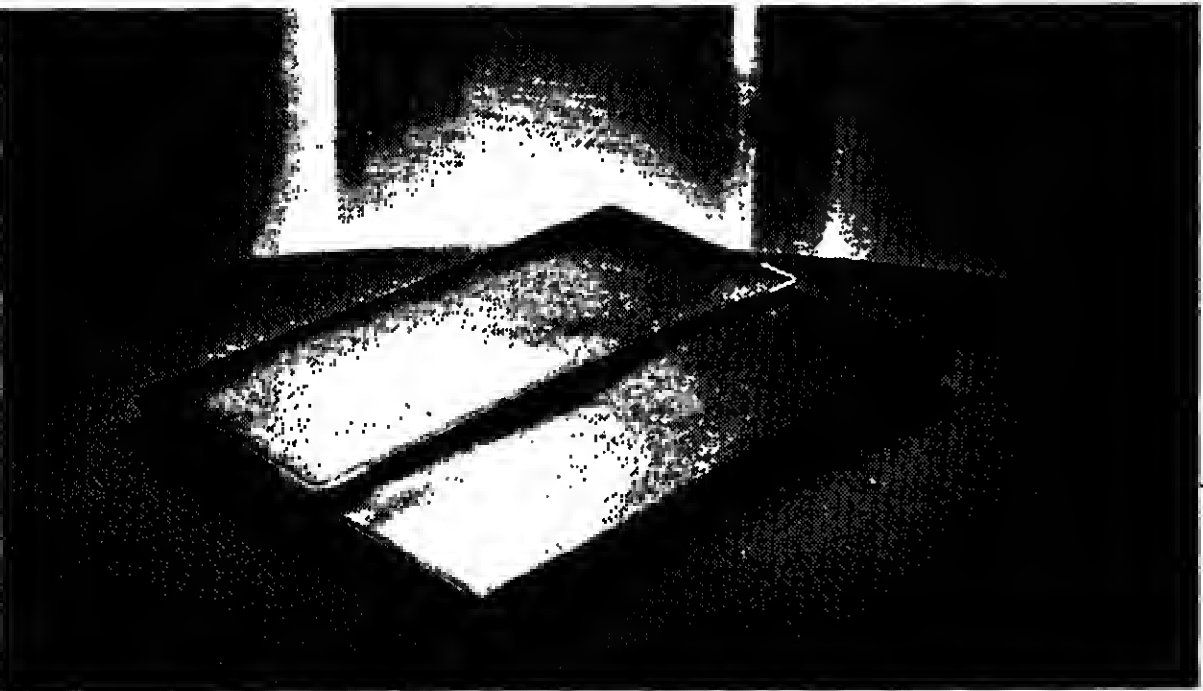


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1. gilt metal corners
2. leather closing strap
3. jotting paper
4. credit card pocket
5. open sided pocket



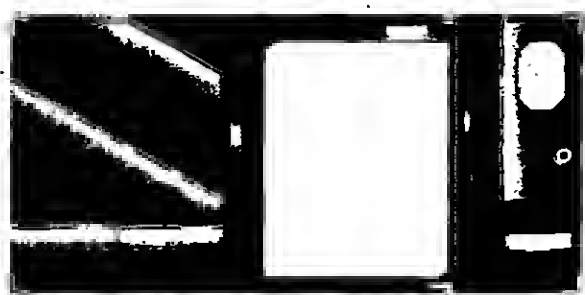
6. zippered silk lined pocket (full size)
7. full size wallet pocket
8. elegantly sewn folded edges
9. black silk-grain leather



The Perfect Executive Folder. Designed exclusively for the International Herald Tribune by Leathersmith of London, this superb dossier is the perfect organizer for the executive. Personalized with gold embossed initials and with gilt metal corners, each folder is fashioned in fine silk-grain black leather and features a magnetic closing. Distinctive in appearance, its exterior dimension of 26 x 33 cm (10 x 13 in) opens to an impressive 66 x 33 cm interior (26 x 13 in), fully lined in blue silk and complete with an ultra-thin Casio solar powered calculator. A variety of pockets allows the easy arrangement of documents such as letters, airline tickets, credit cards, business cards and notes. A centrally positioned writing pad of high quality paper is bound in matching black leather and complemented by a rechargeable gilt metal pencil, stored in a sleek leather holder. The ideal practical gift for the businessman or woman, created exclusively for the International Herald Tribune by Leathersmith of London, renowned for elegant styling and craftsmanship since 1839.

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5. leather bound note pad
6. full-size silk lined document pocket
7. jotting pad

8. gilt metal rechargeable pencil in leather sleeve
9. credit card pockets
10. ultra-thin Casio solar powered calculator
11. elegantly sewn folded edges
12. fine silk-grain black leather
13. gold embossed initials (on cover)
14. magnetic closing



Tutu Urges U.S. Blacks to Press Reagan On Apartheid

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON — Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, has called on American blacks to "get your act together" and pressure the Reagan administration to support South African blacks in their fight to end their government's policy of racial separation.

Bishop Tutu, receiving an honorary degree from Howard University on Wednesday, urged blacks to "unite Jews and Poles in influencing U.S. policy toward their homelands."

Thus, he said, U.S. policy makers "would be constrained to support the black people of South Africa as they now support Israel and Poland."

Bishop Tutu, an Anglican who heads the South African Council of Churches, compared apartheid to other totalitarian systems, such as Communism and Nazism. "We shall be free," he vowed, "and we will remember who helped us gain our freedom. That is not a threat — that is just a statement of fact."

Bishop Tutu said that President Ronald Reagan's landslide re-election Tuesday made him "fearful for the next four years."

He said the United States has condoned the conduct of the South African government, which he said has responded with force even when blacks peacefully assert their rights. Since August, he added, about 100 protesters have been killed.

Moreover, the bishop said, the Reagan administration, using its policy of "constructive engagement," has collaborated with the South African government. Proponents of the policy contend that the United States, by maintaining economic and political contact, can exert influence for change that would not be possible without the contact.

Bishop Tutu denounced bantustans created by the South African government as tribal homelands for blacks.

"We have been turned into aliens in the land of our birth," he said. "It is such a system as this that those who invest in South Africa, whether they intend it or not, are supporting."

Police Detain Strike Leaders

South African security police raided on Thursday offices of key labor and political groups that helped organize this week's general



Bishop Desmond Tutu

strike by black workers, United Press International reported from Johannesburg. At least five leading anti-apartheid activists, including Thami Mali, a leader of the work stoppages, were detained, labor leaders said.

Home Affairs Minister Frederik de Klerk warned that South Africa could not allow "its labor and economic spheres to become a political battlefield."

"No matter how unpopular it might make us in the outside world," he said, "strong action will be taken against agitators, arsonists and radicals. Order shall be maintained."

Police searched the offices of the United Democratic Front, an alliance of anti-government groups, in downtown Johannesburg for three hours, confiscating pamphlets, posters, files and address and telephone lists.

Security police also raided the Federation of South African Trade Unions office in Germiston, east of Johannesburg, and detained four labor and student activists, Moses Mayekiso, Peter Mogopa, Obed Badela and Tembani Nontlame, colleagues said.

Police could not immediately confirm the detentions, under national security laws that allow the authorities to hold people indefinitely without access to lawyers or family.

6,000 Strikers Dismissed

South Africa's huge company that produces oil from coal completed the mass dismissal Thursday of 6,000 black workers who took part in a two-day general strike.

The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg. The workers' union called the dismissals a "gross error."

Union officials said the Sasol company paid off more than 3,000 workers on Wednesday and the rest on Thursday after refusing to negotiate the dismissals. About 90 percent of Sasol's black work force was dismissed.

Other companies were reported to have docked pay but not to have dismissed employees who were among hundreds of thousands of workers participating in the strike in Transvaal province on Monday and Tuesday.

Libyan Troops in Chad Withdraw From Bases, Paris Newspaper Says

Reuters

PARIS — At least 1,000 Libyan troops, including armored, artillery and logistic units, withdrew from bases in northern Chad last week-end toward Libya, a French journalist who witnessed their departure reported Thursday.

The correspondent's report, in the Paris daily Le Matin, was one of the few independent confirmations that Libyan forces were carrying out a mutual disengagement accord announced Sept. 17 by France and Libya.

About 3,200 French troops sent to support President Hissène Habré of Chad and an estimated 5,000 Libyans backing the rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei are scheduled to complete their withdrawals by mid-November.

In London on Thursday, Amnesty International accused government soldiers in Chad of carrying out hundreds of summary executions and random killings in the past two months.

The human rights organization said security police and Mr. Habré's presidential guard had slaughtered opposition forces in southern Chad.

The Le Matin correspondent said he saw a unit of about 250 men leaving a camp near Zouar in northwest Chad and heading toward Sabah in Libya. The drivers told him they had withdrawn from a major Libyan base at Faya-Largeau.

The following day he watched a bigger column pulling out of Ounanga Kebir in northeast Chad toward Al Kufrah in Libya.

The reporter said the larger of the Libyan columns he saw comprised 92 vehicles, including 30 T-55 tanks as well as armored cars and communications and command vehicles, multiple-rocket launchers and a SAM-9 anti-aircraft unit. It had also been based at Faya-Largeau, he said.

On a brief visit to Faya-Largeau on Sunday, the correspondent said he saw a few jeeps and supply trucks, but no armored vehicles or artillery.

He quoted a Colonel Rifi, military governor of Libya's southern region, as saying: "It was necessary to leave Chad. It is better for everybody. Let's leave the Chadians to sort things out among themselves, even if they have to fight again."

The French chief of staff, General Jeannot Lacaze, said in Njamena on Monday that the Libyans appeared to be withdrawing on schedule.

Amnesty International cited prisoners being killed in custody, farmers being gunned down in the

fields near Danamadi and people being burned alive as they sought refuge in a church at Ngalo in Moye Chari district.

The organization declined to put a figure on the number killed, but one official said the most conservative total was "over 200."

Amnesty International said government troops had executed at least 80 people suspected of armed opposition after they were rounded up at Delli in the Longone area Sept. 27. It said troops had arrested local leaders and that many of the detainees had disappeared or been killed.

French to Leave by Nov. 12

Claude Cheysson, France's minister for external relations, told the National Assembly on Thursday that French troops will complete their evacuation from Chad by Nov. 12 "at the latest," The Associated Press reported.

UN Leader Urges More Food Aid For Ethiopians

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, arrived here Thursday and said that he hoped the "genuine concern" of the world community for Ethiopian famine victims would quickly be manifested by more aid.

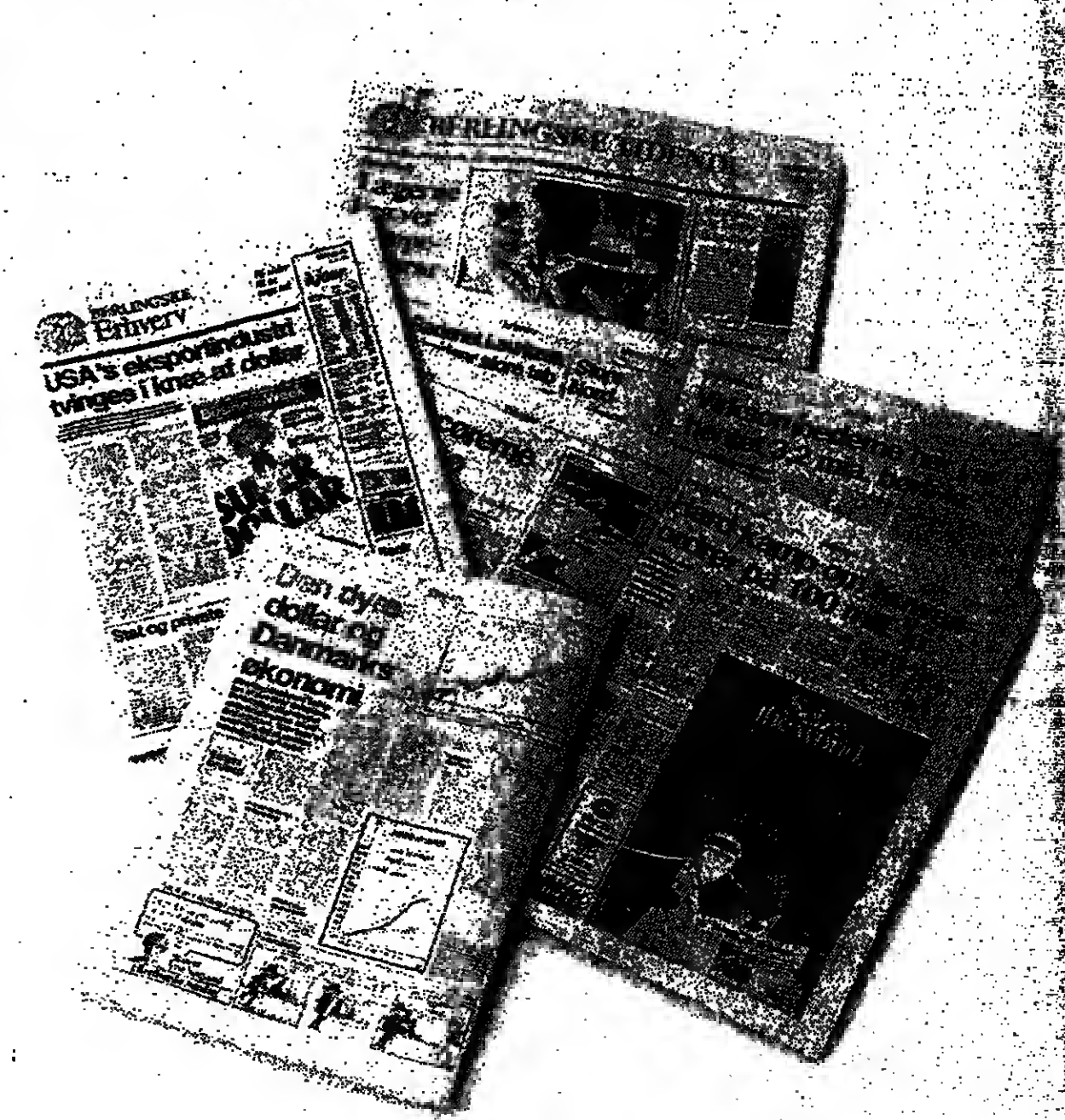
Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said at an airport news conference that he met representatives of many donor countries and relief agencies when he was in New Delhi last week for the funeral of Indira Gandhi and had "found a real, genuine concern for the people in this country."

I hope very much that this concern will quickly become real, substantive assistance to the people of Ethiopia," he said.

East German sources said four cargo planes would be flying food and supplies to Assab, where foreign aid has piled up, and to the towns of Makelle and Axum in Tigre province in the north. The East Germans have pledged 3,000 tons of foodstuffs.

Soviet cargo aircraft continued to arrive in Addis Ababa carrying helicopters and trucks to be used for food distribution. The Russians have promised 300 vehicles, 24 helicopters and 12 cargo planes to help shuttle food. East Germany and the Soviet Union have close political and military ties with Ethiopia.

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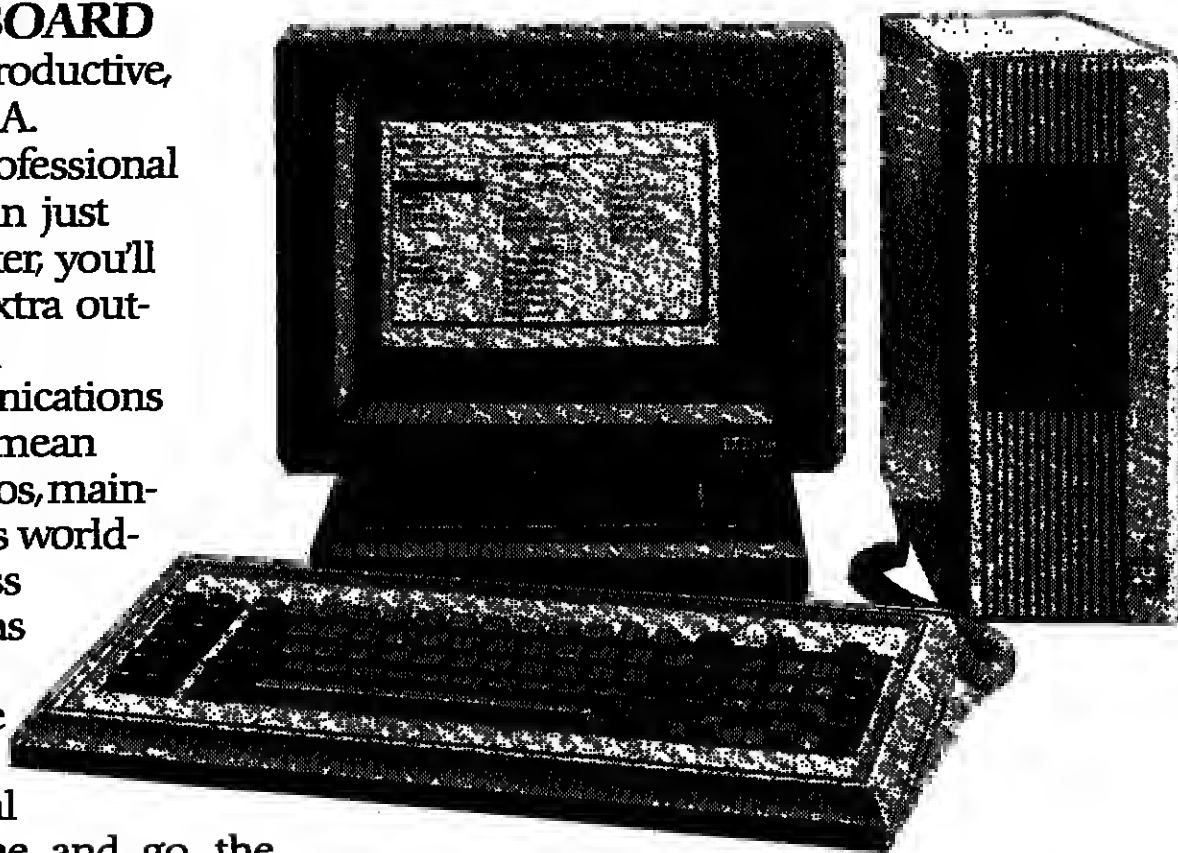
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The Challenge Ahead

It was assuredly a splendid victory. Ronald Reagan's conquest of Walter Mondale was the result of the economic well-being, sense of security, and restored national confidence that Mr. Reagan, and general circumstance, have provided Americans during the past four years.

Tuesday's victory was, however, primarily a personal triumph. There was no equivalent success for the Republicans in the Senate and House races. Its sources were more conventional than many of Mr. Reagan's more conservative supporters would have liked. It was the success of Mr. Reagan's economic policy that most pleased voters, according to what they have told pollsters about their motives for voting as they did. Mr. Mondale's promise to raise taxes to meet the unprecedented federal deficit thus proved a grave political error, however brave and honest it may have been as a policy commitment.

An old fashioned politics of economic interest thus still works. On the other hand, polls indicate that the public's conversion to Mr. Reagan's positions on social issues and his foreign policy remains a qualified one. If Mr. Reagan fails to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union in the months to come, and no constructive dialogue is developed on arms control, public uneasiness is bound to increase.

While Mr. Reagan wants negotiations with the Soviet Union, it is not apparent that he is prepared to change his position on arms con-

rol in any important respect; he continues to look to Moscow for concessions the Soviets have thus far been unwilling to make.

The course ahead thus is impressively difficult for Mr. Reagan, if he is to fulfill the promises he has made to those who elected him. If the economic recovery fades, and the federal deficit is not corrected by continued economic expansion, as Mr. Reagan expects, the Republican Party will find itself in difficulties in the congressional elections of 1986 and in the next presidential election.

Outside the United States, President Reagan has often seemed a radical figure, representative of drastic changes in American society and the American approach to the world. What happened in this election does not justify that interpretation of the Reagan presidency. Within the United States, Mr. Reagan seems the restorer of prosperity and confidence. A figure of reassurance. It is difficult to believe that the American political landscape really will be as much changed after eight years of Mr. Reagan's government as some have anticipated and as Mr. Reagan himself wishes. He has won a new mandate, not because of the promises of change he has made but because of the assurance of continuity and stability he provides. But to have done that, in a country which has undergone the traumas the United States has experienced since 1963, is itself a service for which all must be grateful.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

In Search of the Mandate

Granting the president and his supporters their full measure of honor and joy, there was still something unsatisfying about the election. Why did it seem, even to Republicans, so flat?

Expectations, for one thing. After all the Democratic primaries and all the ceaseless pulse-taking with polls, this had to be the most analyzed, scrutinized election ever. Ronald Reagan's win had been predicted so precisely for so long that confirmatory reality was almost anti-climatic. David Brinkley, the commentator, reflected the mood with dark wit Tuesday night on television. Commenting on a Senate race, he said, "Oh, we could have projected that three months ago."

There's another reason for the flat feeling: the other results. Nothing much has changed. The voters resoundingly approved the president's performance so far — and then elected a Congress unlikely to let him do much different. He has won exactly what his partisans chanted — Four More Years, of the same. With a vengeance, the voters ratified the status quo.

No change in the White House, 59 to 41. Hardly any change in Congress, with only 14 more Republicans in the House and two more Democrats in the Senate. Even the shuffling of governors netted the Republicans only one more statehouse.

No wonder the news is full of politicians

who claim to have, or have seen that elusive creature called the Mandate. "The big surprise is the size of the victory," says Lyn Notzger, the president's longtime aide. "It's going to have to be a mandate." The president himself says he means to extend the Mandate "into the next decade and the next century."

A Democratic representative, Tony Coelho, meanwhile, recalls how many House seats the Republicans lost in 1982 and says, "They needed 26 to look good and they didn't get it. They don't have a mandate." Indeed, Speaker O'Neill says his side's got it: "The voters sent Democrats to Congress as a mandate . . . as a safety net for the American public."

This search for Mandate won't end soon. There will be Republicans who claim a 59-to-41 mandate to curtail spending for Medicaid abortions or a 59-to-41 mandate for MX missiles, as though what the voters have just endorsed is a detailed conservative checklist.

But whatever politicians say for public consumption, in their hearts they know what the mandate is, and it's nothing so narrow or detailed. Tuesday's mandate, as in most presidential elections when times are good, is a broad instruction to keep them good. And if times should turn hard at election time, the voters will provide a new mandate soon enough.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Election From Abroad

Mr. Reagan's new willingness to take arms control seriously is very welcome. It is not clear whether he and his advisers sufficiently understand that an arms control agreement may not be available in isolation. If there is linkage in American minds, for example between Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and East-West relations, then there will also be linkage in Soviet minds. The president may have to choose between the serious measures of arms control he now seems to want and the continuance of his build-up of defense expenditure. In particular it would be reassuring if he were to reconsider some of the new strategic weapons programs and especially the so-called Star Wars initiative.

—The Financial Times (London).

The danger facing the president is that the mood of vaulting optimism which he has aroused and exploited could prove fragile. . . . It may well be that, through no fault of his own, Mr. Reagan's new-found interest in arms control produces nothing very tangible. However, once again, hopes will have been exaggerated and raised only to be dashed. Perhaps the president's first priority of his second term should be that of bringing his supporters back down to earth.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

We hope that — now that his last campaign is fought — he may, like presidents before him, come to worry about the verdict of history and the avoidance of Armageddon. Mr. Reagan has not brought the stability of peace in his first term. He has remained profligate, negotiated with manifest insincerity and argued that

only fear and economic necessity will eventually bring the Russians to the negotiating table. A Soviet Union that has already waited for four years may yet decide to wait another four. Mr. Reagan does not have that luxury. . . . The question for the second Mr. Reagan is whether the question the first Mr. Reagan never answered. Does he really want to re-establish a relationship and the beginnings of a new détente?

—The Guardian (London).

Mr. Reagan will have to realign himself internationally. On the most important question, arms control, he deems his country now strong enough to open and reopen a dialogue with the other superpower. But on the one hand it is difficult to see the Soviet Union rush in to applaud the victor.

—Le Soir (Brussels).

In the next four years, the dangerous drive toward American military superiority over the Soviet Union may well take the world to the brink of a holocaust. . . . For the nonsigned nations the prospect is bad weather.

—The Hindustan Times (New Delhi).

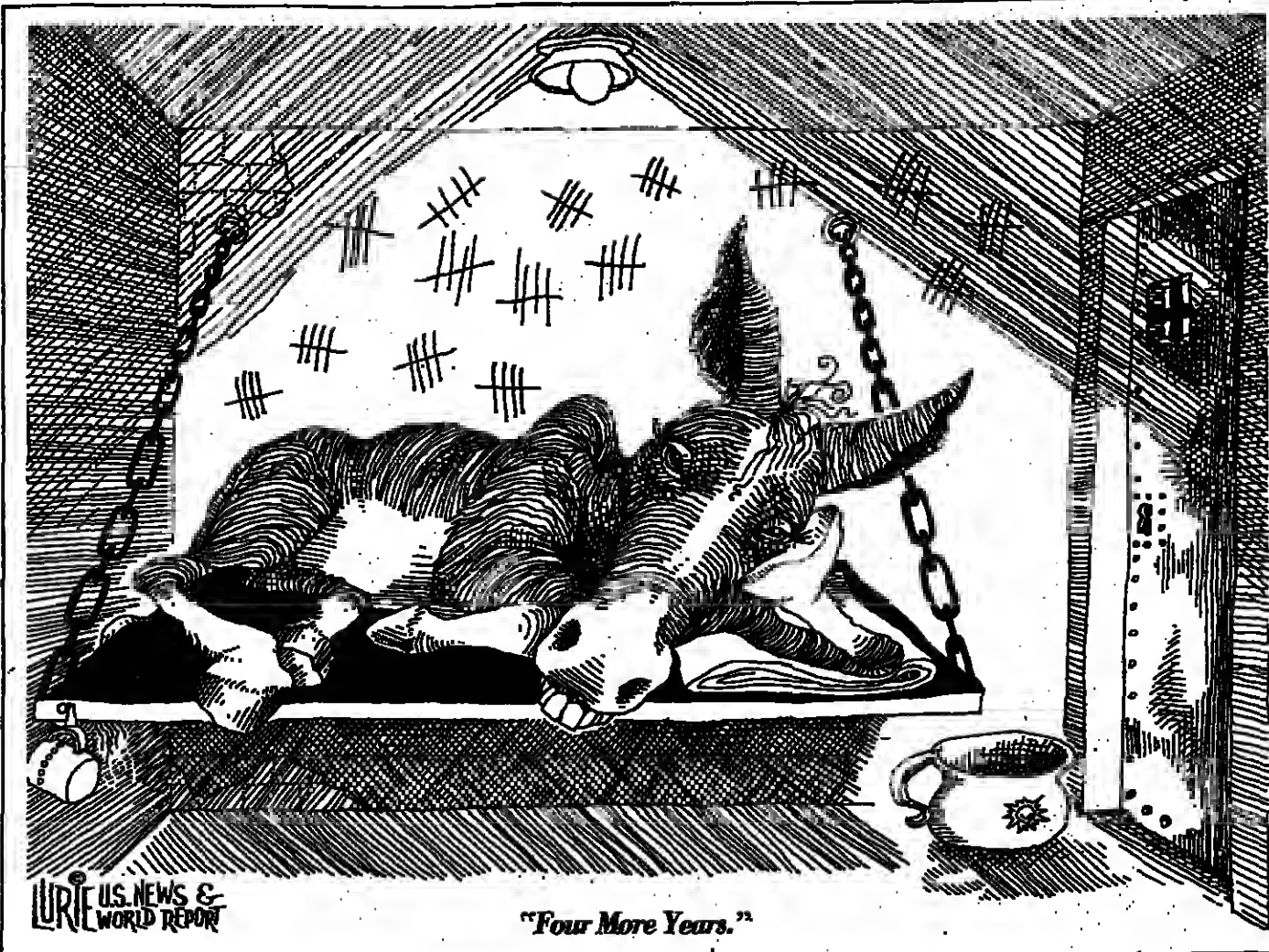
The important point about President Reagan's victory is that he will now operate for some time with the massive authority of such a successful election behind him. That will reinforce his position when dealing with the other functional elements within the American system. It will revive the spirit of the Alliance with governments of the right in London and Bonn and a robustly committed viewpoint in Paris. It will command the respect of adversaries or potential adversaries elsewhere in the world.

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR NOV. 9 PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Taft Advocates Railway Control
WASHINGTON — One of the most important bills which President Taft will advocate will undoubtedly be resisted bitterly by the financial element. It is a measure which aims at giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to approve the issue of stock and bonds by railways. Another equally important recommendation will be to prohibit any railway from owning stock in another railway, a practice which has led to many abuses. The President has made it clear that he has no hostility to the corporations and that legitimate enterprise has nothing to fear from him. However, as the corporations are granted certain privileges, he is of the opinion that they must recognize their responsibilities and keep themselves strictly within the law.

1934: French Cabinet Reshuffled
PARIS — With the same flair of dramatics that attended its inauguration nine months ago as the savior of the nation, the Doumergue Cabinet of National Union came to the end of its road about noon yesterday, and the idolized former President of the Republic turned in his resignation to President Lebrun and sadly turned his back on the growing tension in the capital to return to the retirement from which he had been called in order out of chaos. Thirteen of the 20 ministers listed in the new Cabinet were in the Doumergue Cabinet, and most of them held the same portfolios. Among the notable departures, however, were André Tardieu, Minister of State, and Marshal Pétain, Minister of War, the latter declaring he preferred to follow Mr. Doumergue.



A Resounding Lesson for the Democrats

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In his 1980 concession statement, Vice President Walter Mondale said: "The people have peacefully wielded their staggering power." No one has been as blase as Mr. Mondale by that power. Adlai Stevenson lost twice by a cumulative electoral vote total of 899 to 162. In Mr. Mondale's last two times on a national ticket he has lost 1,014 to 62.

Often after elections the sluice gates of criticism open as leaders in the losing candidate's party say, with an air of slighted genius, "If only he had listened to me." Not this time.

Mr. Mondale might have made it slightly closer with a more plausible (and a Southern) running mate, and a serious idea, such as radical tax simplification. Instead, the campaign that began with the appearance of him being pulled by women's groups ended with him promising to appoint a Hispanic to his Cabinet. Ye gods.

The traditional edifice of Democratic politics has been razed to the ground, the rubble plowed and salt sown. There should be no nonsense about the 1984 outcome being caused by tactical miscalculations. The Democratic Party is a refractory mule, but surely this third landslide in four elections will get its attention. On election eve, Mr. Mondale told

a crowd that Republicans never use the word "decency." Democrats would do well to quit using it. Mr. Mondale frequently said, "I would rather lose an election about decency than win one about self-interest." Such rhetoric, implying that Republicans are not just wrong but indecent, is the extreme moralizing of a party out of the habit of thinking and even arguing, and in the habit of asserting a moral monopoly.

The 1982 recession was bad for Democrats because it allowed them to think that they did not need to think — that they could coast, counting on the hammer blows of economic hardship to reassemble the old coalition. But by now it is bizarre, if common, for otherwise rational people to ask, "Are we on the verge of a realignment in favor of the Republican Party?" Suppose Noah, in the 34th day of the 40 days of rain, had asked his wife, "Do you think we may get some rain?" Ye gods. At the presidential level, realignment is a fact.

Republicans have won four of the last five presidential elections. In the last four they have won 82.4 percent of the electoral votes, approaching Franklin D. Roosevelt's four-election achievement of 88.3 percent. And the

Republicans have done it with three candidates, not just one.

The nation was moderately conservative when it chose Dwight D. Eisenhower over Mr. Stevenson twice. Next it barely preferred John Kennedy, a moderate Democrat, over Richard Nixon. Lyndon Johnson, the post-Truman president with a Rooseveltian, liberal domestic agenda, was an accident of assassination and the perceived radicalism of his Republican opponent, Barry Goldwater. Two years later Republicans gained 47 House and three Senate seats.

In 1968 the combined Nixon and George Wallace vote was 57 percent. In 1972 Mr. Nixon got 61 percent against George McGovern. In 1976 the Democratic perceived as the most conservative in the nomination contest, Jimmy Carter, was nominated and narrowly defeated a conservative Republican, Gerald Ford. Then came two conservative landings.

Tuesday's election buried the most ideologically uniform and liberal ticket in American history. The ticket was a quixotic offering to an electorate even more conservative than it has been at any point since 1952.

Many Democrats will say that the Republican run of successes is a fluke

compounded of weak Democratic nominees and the anomaly, hardly charming Reagan personality. But four elections the Democratic Party has tried to sell the country Mr. McGovern, Mr. Carter twice and Mr. Mondale. Four such "aberrations" consecutively are not aberrations. They constitute a single propensity. It is the Democratic Party's propensity to disregard the public's thoughts — not thoughts about Mr. Reagan's smile, but about the issues.

Mr. Reagan has a right to feel he is sitting on a pink cloud over an ocean of joy with a rainbow draped around his shoulders. But Mr. Reagan will rightly insist that Democrats are deluding themselves when they say this was a rout produced by his smile. In the 19th century, an exasperated (and probably jealous) critic said: "Hornet Alger wrote the same novel 135 times and never lost his audience." In Mr. Reagan's long career he has demonstrated that in a democracy, you build an audience by saying a few clear and convincing things 135,000 times. The lesson of Tuesday — a lesson so stark that it may be missed by persons in hot pursuit of subtleties — is that both Mr. Mondale and Mr. Reagan spoke clearly, but Mr. Reagan convinced.

Washington Post Writers Group.

What the Republicans Still Have Not Won

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — If all politics really were local, as the saying goes, we would be congratulating the Democrats. They came out of the 1984 election securely in control of most city and county governments, state legislatures, two-thirds of the governorships, the national House of Representatives (for the 33d and 34th consecutive years), and even managed to increase their strength in the Senate in the face of President Reagan's landslide.

But ignoring the presidency in an essay on politics is rather like ignoring Da Vinci in an art-history course. While there is much to be said about the challenge facing the Democrats, let us focus for this moment on the Republican Party, which has established a preemptive claim now to being the party of presidential government in the United States.

There is a mystery to be unraveled here and a point to be made about its future prospects. There is no precedent in American history for a party so skimpy in its grass-roots strength exercising so near a monopoly on the highest office in the land as the Republicans have done. It is a recent phenomenon. There have been 10 presidential elections since Franklin D. Roosevelt ended his unique four-term tenure in the White House. In the first five, between 1948 and 1964, the Democrats won three times and, by my calculations, received about 2 million more votes than the Republicans. Of

the five elections between 1968 and last Tuesday, by contrast, Republicans won four and amassed a cumulative edge of about 44 million votes. They achieved that historic breakthrough even though there have only rarely been times in that 16-year period when as many as one-third of the voters thought of themselves as Republicans — and often much less.

How does one explain this turnaround? It is not a classic political realignment, for there is — even after the two Reagan landings — very little to suggest and much to refute the notion that millions have accepted his invitation to join him in shifting their identification and voting inclination from the Democratic column to the Republican.

The young voters, who gave Mr. Reagan his highest majorities, are the repository of Republican hopes for a future realignment, describe themselves most often as anti-party people, deliberately splitting their tickets in an expression of personal autonomy and a rebuke to organized power brokers. These people could become the basis of conservative political analyst Kevin Phillips' long-advertised "emerging Republican majority," but only if the performance of the next four years confirms their hopes of economic gain and if the Republicans nominate a candidate as full of hope as Mr. Reagan was in 1980 and 1984.

Until that happens, Republican presidential victories will continue to rest on the ability of particular candidates to capture the support of "weak Democrats," those who retain an inherited or cultural predisposition to think of themselves as Democrats — but who cast it aside for their presidential vote when convenience suits. We know a lot from polling and interviewing about who these folks are. They are middle-class whites, often the middle-age men and women who grew up in blue-collar homes, where the memories of the Depression were fresh. They have worked their way free of the shackles of poverty and are conservative in that fundamental sense of wanting to preserve — and if possible, expand — the gains they have made.

Found most frequently in the inner-ring suburbs of the Northern cities and in the South, they see the Democrats as a party of have-nots. And it is no coincidence that they began to break away — on the presidential line — in 1968.

That was the first election in the modern era when inflation became a major issue. Inflation is a killer issue for these middle-class families, for it threatens their values — a belief in hard work and savings — as much as it erodes the value of their dollars. Since they cannot cope with inflation themselves, they look to the president, the ultimate authority figure in

the American government, to find a way to solve it.

Richard Nixon was re-elected in a landslide in 1972, when there was no sign of a Republican tide, after resorting to the extreme of a wage-price freeze to halt the resurgence of inflation. Jimmy Carter was driven from office in 1980 as much because he failed to deal with inflation as because he failed to free the hostages.

Mr. Reagan's victory Tuesday — again without much evidence of a fundamental shift in the Republican direction — had to do with the confidence the white middle class gained, not from the conquest of Grenada, surely, but from the seeming victory over inflation.

There is a clear implication from all this for the economic-policy debate beginning within the Reagan administration and among congressional Republicans. It is between the supply-side advocates of further tax cuts and full-throttle growth and those who put their priority on cutting the deficit by trimming entitlements and defense spending and, if necessary, raising taxes.

If Mr. Reagan wants to leave the next Republican candidate a healthy political legacy, he will choose the course that promises to keep inflation down — and make everything else secondary. If he keeps his eye on that target, he could live to see a Republican realignment — even if it doesn't quite happen on his watch.

The Washington Post.

The Ferraro Factor: A Victory Despite the Defeat

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — It was less than four months since that day in Minnesota when a congresswoman from Queens was introduced. "Thank you, Vice President Mondale," she said, and paused. "Vice President. It has such a nice ring to it."

It was less than 16 weeks since Mr. Mondale injected that lackluster campaign with a booster shot of energy named Geraldine Ferraro. "American history," she said that day, "is about doing better."

It was exactly 116 days from that July 12 high to the election-night low when all the polls came true and Geraldine Ferraro did not become the first woman vice president.

From the beginning, Mrs. Ferraro was running two campaigns and she knew that better than anyone. She was running as the Democratic nominee and running as a woman. "I want to come out of this campaign a winner. I want to be Vice President," she said in North Carolina on one of her innumerable campaign stops. And if she didn't get that job? "I want it to be said, 'She was a professional!'"

In the next weeks a great deal will be written about the Ferraro factor. Was it a political plus, a minus, a wash? Are women better off than they were four months ago?

For people who judge things by statistics, the results are bound to be mixed. There was an 8-point gender gap. But women didn't stop the flow of blood out of the Democratic Party from becoming a geyser. Mrs. Ferraro didn't do the impossible. She didn't make Fritz Mondale president.

The analysis is more mixed. Surely, the financial investigations rubbed glitter off this new star. But there were other mistakes. The Mondale campaign played to the women's vote until the very end. The strategy laid out July 4 when women leaders talked to the candidate about the political possibilities of a woman on the ticket was dormant. It was as if the Mondale people expected her to win women's votes on mysticism.

From the beginning the Republicans went after the women's vote with ads and a campaign that stressed economic gains, not equal rights. In contrast, Mrs. Ferraro made her final full-blown pitch for the women's vote four days before the election.

But not all victories come down to numbers. Mrs. Ferraro did win that second race — the race for women. She won it among those who rooted for her even if they didn't vote for

her. She won it among the skeptical and the sexist who came to admire her. She won it among those who never thought they'd live to see a woman on the ticket.

In many ways this race was a qualifying test. The first woman, the outsider, was tested for admission to the highest ranks of the profession. She also was put through tests of nerve, answering questions about family finances, debating toughness and leadership with George Bush. At times, it seemed that there were millions of graders poised, waiting for the first break of emotion — a single tear, flash of anger, "hysteria" — to flunk her. She passed, not just with the 16 percent of voters who said a woman on the ticket was a plus, but with the 55 percent who said sex made no difference.

I don't know how Mrs. Ferraro will assess these four months in the long morning-after. On election eve she said, "It hasn't always been easy, but it's been worth it for all of us."

I hope that's true for her. I am sure it's true for all of us. We are better off than we were four months ago. Ask the women at the rallies who reached out to her. Ask the mothers

and fathers who held their daughters up just to see her.

In blistering defeat, this candidate told a room of supporters: "Campaigns, even if you lose them, do serve a purpose. . . . We made a difference." Geraldine Ferraro, first woman, family woman, politician, ran with grit and grace, humor and intelligence. She made history. "Nint bad," as she would put it, "for a housewife from Queens, huh?"

The Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTER

Right, Wrong and Blame

Regarding "Forgery Scuttles Book" (People, Nov. 3).

What's surprising is not that Mr. Timothy J. Cooney would attempt to forge a letter by a Harvard professor praising his own book, "Telling Right from Wrong," but that Random House's editorial director and chairman should even need such a letter to lend credence to a book they obviously considered publishing. One wonders not about the would-be author, but about the would-be publisher.

DANIEL SAMSON, Cairo.

Electorate At War With Itself

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The mandate at home is clear enough: more of the same economic policy (without tax increases). But what was the mandate abroad? Muffled, to begin with; exit polling suggests this foreign-policy concerns took a back seat to take-home pay and the magic of the president's personality.

And also muddled. If past performance and campaign promises were taken into account in equal measure, the vote for president gives Ronald Reagan all the running room in the world. But the vote for Congress takes some of it back by strengthening the Democrats a bit in the Senate and leaving largely intact a Democratic restraining hand in the House.

Result: The election returns and exit polls confirm with a broad brush what had already been revealed by more pinpointed pre-election samplings and analysis: When it comes to national security, Americans have driven themselves — or been driven — into a mixed-up frame of mind. Voters told the exit pollsters on Tuesday that they preferred Mr. Reagan for leadership, but favored Mr. Mondale's chances of keeping the nation out of war.

They voted nationwide for a president who has achieved no arms-control agreements but who pledged that he would make arms control a high priority in his second term. They went wild for a president who spent three years lambasting the Soviets and the last few months demonstrating his intense interest in finally meeting his Soviet counterpart.

They commended an economic policy that promised to reduce inflation by raising a lot of both, along with the lives of nearly 300 U.S. servicemen in Lebanon; scored a smashing crowd-pleasing victory in Little Grenada; got nowhere with a Middle East peace initiative; won its way on the deployment of U.S. nuclear forces in Europe; assembled a splashy \$8-billion economic-aid program for Central America; embarked on a not-so-secret war against the Nicaraguan Sandinista government.

If the Reagan majority thus gives the impression of being at odds with itself, a recent study conducted by an organization called the Public Agenda Foundation can explain everything: American public opinion is profoundly at war with itself.

The foundation is a nonpartisan group whose chairman is former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; its president is the respected public-opinion expert and pollster, Daniel Yankelovich.

In presidential years, the foundation prepares briefing books for the candidates. This year's briefing, compiled in collaboration with the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown University, concentrated on nuclear-arms policy.

As the study observes, the picture presented of the "nuances of American attitudes" is one of "enormous complexity."

By majorities of varying degrees, Americans believe the Soviet Union is "an evil empire" and that it will "lie, cheat and steal — do anything to further the cause of communism." Two-thirds of the public thinks we should insist on on-site inspection to verify any arms-control agreement. But when the question is put slightly differently, 56 percent of the public is ready to sign an arms-control agreement with the Soviets, even if foolproof verification can't be assured.

A narrow plurality is found in favor of using U.S. military force to prevent communist revolutions in other countries.

Almost two-thirds agree that the only language the Soviets understand is force; that we have to prove to them that we can't push us around; 78 percent think that's what the president proved in Grenada.

But even larger majorities believe our experience with communist China proves "our moral enemies can turn into countries we can get along with"; that we should "live and let live" because there is room for our system and the communist system to coexist in the world; that if we weaken the Soviets at every opportunity, they may become like communist nations more dangerous.

Underlying these apparent contradictions lies a tormenting concern over nuclear war that has increased "massively" over the last 20 years, the foundation reports.

Out of this concern has developed a clear consensus: "Upwards of 75 percent of the American people, in every demographic group, now agree that to engage in risk nuclear war would be to risk nuclear suicide and that the danger is not remote or distant, but real and urgent."

It is this that makes it possible for an overwhelming majority to believe (1) that the Soviets are dangerous adversaries who are "constantly testing us, probing for weakness and quick to take advantage whenever they find any," but (2) that "picking a fight in the nuclear age is too dangerous a policy and it is in our best interest to negotiate, to think of peaceful solutions rather than aggressive ones."

Now that is not a precise prescription for managing the U.S. role in the world. But it does reinforce the election-night analysis of Henry Kissinger. He isn't sure the Soviet leadership may not be too divided by their "succession crisis" to be able to negotiate — even if they decided to do so. But it's his hunch that Ronald Reagan has decided.

If that's so, the Public Agenda Foundation's findings support Mr. Kissinger's conclusion that "with this overwhelming mandate, (the president) is in a very good position." That may be the main message, however muffled, on foreign policy in Ronald Reagan's towering victory.

The Washington Post.

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Continued on page 10

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Börsendörfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
 RECITALS — Nov. 12: George Hamann violin, Christoph Theiler piano (Debussy, Mozart).
 Nov. 13: Akiko Kikawa piano (Beethoven).
 Nov. 15: Markus Prause piano (Bach).
 Nov. 16: Eva Ott piano (Brahms, Chopin).
 International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).
 THEATRE — Nov. 13-17: "Our Town" (Wilder).
 Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
 CONCERT — Nov. 16: Vienna Symphony conductor, Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor (Beethoven, Ravel).
 RECITALS — Nov. 12: Michael Schmitz violin, Hans Petermann piano (Brahms, Schumann).
 Nov. 13: Andreas Schiff piano (Bach).
 OPERA — Nov. 11 and 15: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
 Nov. 12: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
 Nov. 16: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
 Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
 MUSICAL — Through November: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj (tel: 13.16.26).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 2: "American Indian Art."
 To Dec. 16: "Sceneries by Theodor Bök."
 Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47).
 CONCERT — Nov. 11: Radio Light Orchestra, Martin Turnovsky conductor (Dvorak, Ravel).
 Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).
 EXHIBITION — Nov. 10-Feb. 3: "Around Holberg."
 Thorvaldsen Museum (tel: 12.15.32).
 EXHIBITION — To December: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
 Barbican Art Gallery — To Nov. 13: "Impressionism to the Present Day."
 Nov. 15-January: "James Tissot."
 Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — Nov. 15: André Bernard conductor (Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky).
 Nov. 16: Raymond Leppard conductor (Respighi, Bach).

Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Nov. 10: "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (Dighton).
 Nov. 12 and 13: "Henry VIII" (Shakespeare).
 Nov. 14-17: "Mother Courage" (Brecht).
 British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
 EXHIBITIONS — To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection." "Prints in Germany 1880-1935."
 To Mar. 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066."
 Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings."
 Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch."
 To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture."
 To Dec. 23: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisze Collection."
 Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).
 OPERA — Nov. 10, 12, 15: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).
 Nov. 16: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
 Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 25: "Mary Martin (1907-1969)."
 To Jan. 6: "George Stubbs (1724-1806)."
 Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
 CONCERTS — Nov. 11: Budapest Wind Ensemble (Bach, Mozart).
 Nov. 14: Medici String Quartet (Haydn, Brahms).
 RECITALS — Nov. 10: Hermann Frey baritone, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Schubert).
 Nov. 12: Hanni Schmid-Wyss piano (Schumann).
 Nov. 13: Mervyn Tan fortepiano (Schubert, Beethoven).

FRANCE

PARIS, American Center (tel: 33.21.50).
 DANCE — Nov. 10: Compagnie Claude Brumachon.
 EXHIBITION — Nov. 10-14: "Frederic Cantor-Nicholas Nixon," photographs.
 Artcurial (tel: 299.16.16).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 24: "Umberto Boccioni. Sculptures 1906-1911."
 Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 30: "De Matisse à nos jours."
 To Jan. 26: "Kandinsky."
 Through December: "Miró, les 3 Blen, 1961."

Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).
 JAZZ — Nov. 14: Watergate 7+One.
 Nov. 15: Memphis Slim.
 Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 7: "Drouot Rousseau" (Donizetti).
 To Jan. 28: "Watteau (1684-1721)."
 Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "XVII Century French Drawings."
 OPERA — Nov. 12 and 16: "The Knight of the Rose" (Strauss).
 The Escape from the Seraglio (Mozart).
 Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30).
 RECITALS — Nov. 13: Gabriel Tacchino piano (Beethoven, Balakirev).
 Nov. 15: Oscar Casares guitar (Sanz, Bach).
 Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.40).
 CONCERT — Nov. 16: Orchestre de Paris, Bernard Haitink conductor (Debussy, Ravel).
 RECITAL — Nov. 13: Katia and Marielle Labèque piano (Ravel, Gershwin).
 American Church (tel: 705.07.99).
 RECITAL — Nov. 11: Lorraine Mezzo-soprano, Laura Mitchellmore piano (American Songs).
 Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.47.77).
 OPERA — To Jan. 27: "La Périoché" (Offenbach).
 RECITALS — Nov. 11: Maria José Pires piano (Bach, Beethoven).
 Nov. 12: Abbey Simon piano (Chopin, Mendelssohn).
 Théâtre des Déshérences (tel: 236.00.02).
 RECITAL — Nov. 13: Geoffrey Oryema sanga/flute (traditional African music).
 Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80).
 CONCERT — Nov. 11: Quatuor Muir (Beethoven, Mendelssohn).
 Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83).
 CONCERT — To Dec. 1: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-François Walz conductor, Edda Moser soprano (Mozart).
 OPERETTA — Nov. 14: "La Fille de Madame Angot" (Lecocq).
 Théâtre de la Madeleine (tel: 472.22.22).
 Ueno, Salle XI (tel: 568.10.00).
 COLLOQUIUM — Nov. 12: "Women on the Road to their Third Millennium."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
 BALLET — Nov. 10 and 12: "Les In-

termittences du Coeur" (Péris, Debussy, Wagner).
 OPERA — Nov. 11 and 14: "Aida" (Verdi).
 Nov. 13: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).
 Nov. 16: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti).
 Philharmonie (tel: 548.80).
 CONCERTS — Nov. 14 and 15: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Pfitzner).
 Nov. 16: Berlin Symphony Orchestra Thomas-Christen, David conductor, Friederike Richter piano (Beethoven).
 MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).
 BALLET — Nov. 16: "Papillon" (Lanchbery, Offenbach).
 OPERA — Nov. 10 and 13: "Tosca" (Puccini).
 Nov. 12: "Otello" (Verdi).
 Staatsoper (tel: 260.32.32).
 OPERA — Nov. 13: "Tosca and Carmen" (Lortzing).
 Nov. 14: "Lacina di Lammarmoor" (Donizetti).
 Nov. 16: "Hänsel und Gretel" (Humperdinck).
 Ustade (tel: 448.27.94).
 JAZZ — Nov. 10: Karl Ratzel & Band.

GREECE

ATHENS, Athens Art Gallery (tel: 721.39.38).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 15: "Henrietta Vordam."
 Gallery Zygos (tel: 72.92.19).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 20: "Angelos."
 eHydrochos (tel: 722.36.84).
 EXHIBITION — Nov. 12-28: "Stephen McLymont."
 National Gallery (tel: 723.59.37).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Five Hundred Years of European Engravings."

ITALY

MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.89).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 25: "Gottardo Ortelli." "Angelo Savelli." "Aron Siskind, photographs."
 THEATRE — Through December: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).
 TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Gino Zucchi (tel: 63.19.48).
 OPERA — Nov. 11-30: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).
 VENICE, Scuola di San Giovanni (tel: 70.99.09).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "Three Centuries of Venetian Architecture. 1492-1803."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan Hall (tel: 828.21.11).
 RECITAL — Nov. 10: Michela Petri recorder (Telemann).
 eGoto Museum (tel: 703.06.61).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "Masterpieces from Ego Museum."
 Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.43.27).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 16: "Stencil Printed Drawings."
 Matsuo Museum of Art (tel: 437.27.87).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "Western Paintings."
 Theatre Apple (tel: 209.02.22).
 DANCE — Nov. 11: Michiko Katsoka (Jazz and modern dance).
 Yamane Museum (tel: 669.40.56).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Shiko Imamura."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.43).
 CONCERTS — Nov. 10: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Eduardo Mata conductor, Eliane Rodriguez piano (Beethoven, Brahms).
 Nov. 11: Concertgebouwkest, Lucas Vis conductor, Adrienne Conger soprano (Kurtz, Vermeulen).
 Nov. 13: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Wouter Schmidt conductor (Beethoven).
 Nov. 16: Concertgebouwkest, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor (Rachmaninoff, Ravel).
 RECITALS — Nov. 10: Claude Helffer piano (Bartók).
 Nov. 11: Eugen Indjic piano (Chopin, Schumann).
 Nov. 12: Theo Bruins piano (Beethoven, Debussy).
 Nov. 14: Marijke Verbeke cello, Jozef Rosing piano (Beethoven, Schubert).
 Nov. 15: Gerard Sooyz baritone, David Garsz piano (Brahms, Schumann).
 Historical Museum (tel: 26.64.44).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Jewish Life."
 eSchouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).
 BALLET — Nov. 10-13: "Jungle" (Danzig, Chopin, Stockhausen).
 Theater Carré (tel: 22.52.25).
 BALLET — Nov. 10-17: "Romeo and Juliet" (Danzig, Prokofiev).

NORWAY

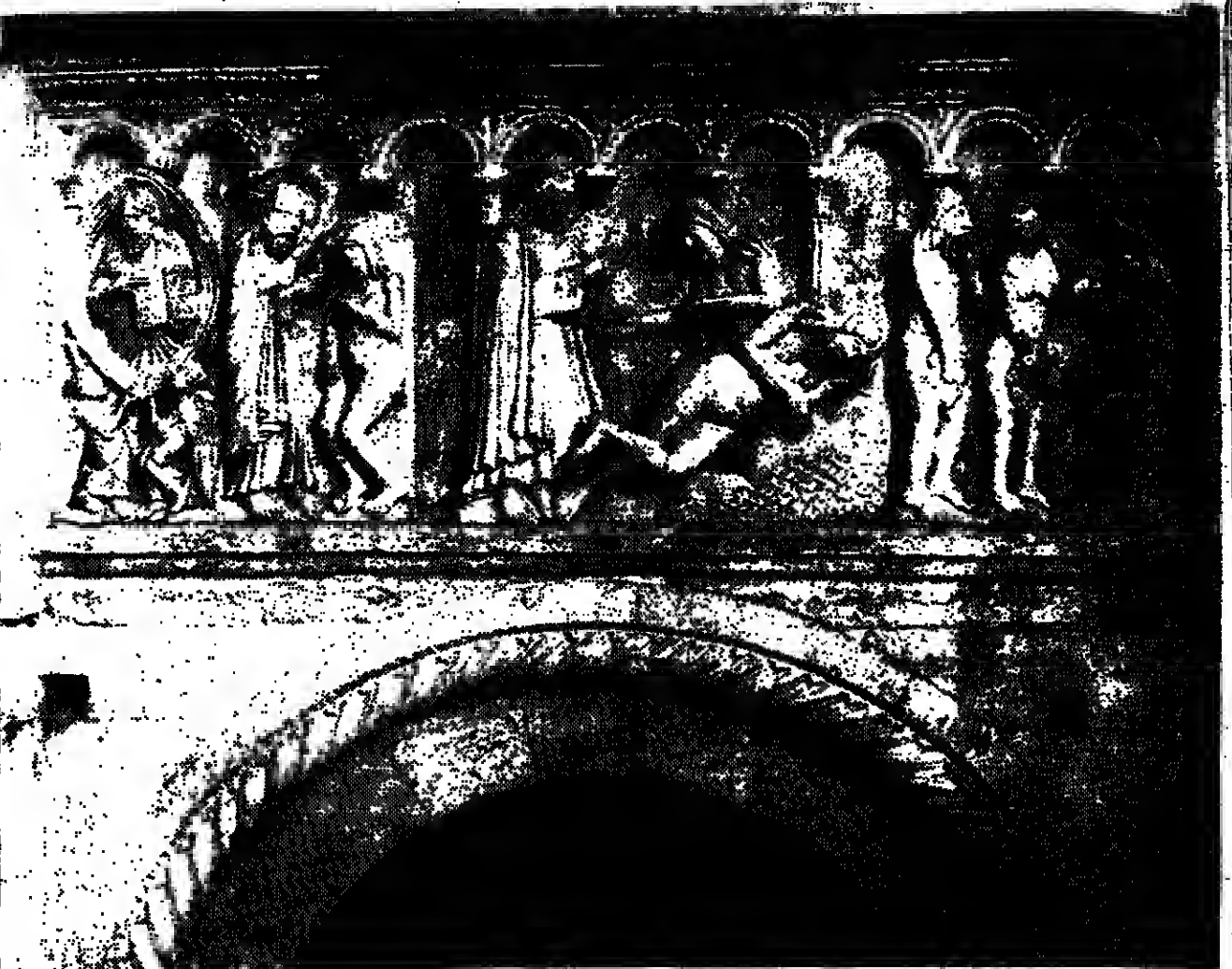
OSLO, Concert Hall (tel: 20.93.33).
 CONCERT — Nov. 15 and 16: Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra, Jans Janssen conductor, Jens Harald Bratlie piano (Berlioz, Grieg).
 National Opera (tel: 42.77.24).
 BALLET — Nov. 13: "Sylvia" (Minkus).
 OPERA — Nov. 10, 12, 14, 16: "Aida" (Verdi).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 21: "Drawings by Allan Ramsay."
 Queen's Hall (tel: 688.21.17).
 CONCERTS — Nov. 10: Musica Viva, Glyn Bragg conductor (Haydn, Vivaldi).
 Nov. 14: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Alexander Gibson conductor (Brahms, Mozart).
 Nov. 15: Edinburgh Quartet (Schubert, Schumann).
 JAZZ — Nov. 16: Spirit Level.
 Usher Hall (tel: 228.11.55).
 CONCERT — Nov. 16: Scottish National Orchestra, Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor (Mahler).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Will Insley: The Opaque Civilization."
 Museum of American Folk Art (tel: 581.24.74).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 6: "Erasmus Salburg Field: 1805-1900."
 Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "Flashpoint: The Explosion of Pop, Minimalism, and Performance 1958-1964."



Willigelmo's relief sculptures on the Modena cathedral.

Modena's Romanesque Splendors

by Edith Schloss

MODENA, Italy — There is another Italy, the Italy off the beaten track of tourism, a country for the curious and interested traveler, where you still may discover towns that have always been small kingdoms, and are still the fulcrum of a whole region — with their splendid old cathedrals, parish churches and civic buildings relatively untouched by the years.

Even if modified by changes of taste, their grandly functional facades, often starkly symmetrical, are garlanded with sculpture reliefs and insets of stone that not only tell us the tales of the scriptures but testify to the earnestness, and the importance in daily life, of old faith.

A town like this is Modena, in the fertile Po plain. The wide valley has always been the main thoroughfare, the road to Rome for pilgrim and invader. A few kilometers outside Modena, the monastery of Nonantola, with its rich lands, was the seat of power in feudal times, but gradually the town and its citizens took over from the monks and the lords of Canossa.

As a sign of their rising power and prosperity, they wanted a cathedral. They asked Lanfranco, one of the foremost architects of the time, to build it on the site of an older church, and it was begun in 1099. In 1106 the relics of the patron saint of Modena, San Geminiano, were installed in it, which probably signified it had been completed.

This cathedral was different from the churches of the period, with their squat vaults and columns and uncomplicated spaces, not only because of the daring and complexity of its proportions, but because of the intelligent use of found Roman elements. The white of the antique marbles makes a fine contrast with the red brick of the grand, severe structure.

But the cathedral's most wonderful feature is a cycle of reliefs by Willigelmo, a sculptor from the north, which perfectly complement the building and its inventive new conception of space. Despite the many alterations it had to submit to through the ages, Lanfranco's and Willigelmo's cathedral in Modena, where sculpture and architecture reign in perfect balance, is one of the wonders of the Romanesque style.

Because of arbitrary modifications due to changes in architectural fashions, a World War II bombardment, traffic and other pollution, the early purity of the cathedral complex suffered much corrosion and damage.

But the affluent city, conscious of its heritage, has begun a set of extensive restorations.

The first of them, completed this year, was the thorough cleaning of Willigelmo's splendid reliefs in white Greek marble on the cathedral facade, and it is complemented by six connected exhibitions, as well as concerts and other cultural events lasting through the rest of the year.

Willigelmo's finely chiseled parade of reliefs, now looking as good as new, progresses slowly over the uncompromising sweep of Lanfranco's facade. Willigelmo's interpretation of Genesis is straightforward and unblinking, both in the way the figures are arranged and conceived and in the way the story is told.

The bodies of Adam and Eve are those of sturdy country people, plump and naked, and not idealized nudes; and the measured rhythm of the gestures of God and angels are in simple counterpoint with the jagged fearful motions of the mortals. Apparently guileless engraved sentences further explain the meaning of each tableau, subtly expounding Willigelmo's understanding of the antique.

To those of us who have been brought up with the idea of the Dark Ages — that after the rude Romanesque and the sky-striving Gothic, the Renaissance suddenly rediscovered art and values of the antique — Lanfranco and Willigelmo give a good lesson in the organic continuity of art in Italy.

They make it plain that they not only understood the antique, but gladly used it, each in his own manner. Lanfranco, dug the foundation for his cathedral on a site that was always a place of worship, probably a Roman temple before it became a Byzantine church. He came across finds that he literally incorporated in his own structure, using geometric Roman fragments to embellish his walls, Roman lions to hold up his portico, and so on.

Willigelmo borrowed his motifs from the antique: his angels are derived from Roman putti, his Noah's ark is in the form of a Roman sarcophagus. And a century or two later, the Campionesi, artisans from the north, elaborated on this, sculpting the Corinthian capitals of the cathedral.

Everywhere there are peacocks, griffins, winged horses, vegetable faces wallowing and swallowing. It is as if these artists, pre-Christian beliefs and consciousness still in their blood, and loath to shed the pagan legends, shyly held on to them, incorporating

them into their work and turning them into the symbols of Christianity: the antique beasts, emblems of the underworld of evil to be vanquished by human and saintly virtue.

The newly cleaned statue of San Geminiano, originally erected in the Piazza Grande in 1376 and now installed inside the cathedral, is another discovery. It is oddly put together, from sheets of molded and hammered brass or copper, and the head of the saint is grand in its austere planarity.

But what about the metal canopy and connected panels over and behind the saint? They are ornamented with little figures engaged in the activities of the rural month: the year, planting, pruning, harvesting, sowing. Outside any style, their cunning simplicity is beguiling. Perhaps coming close to art, the vivid directness of this masterpiece speaks to us across the ages.

Of the series of exhibitions, some celebrating completed restorations and others pointing out the necessity of their continuance, the least didactic are also the most enjoyable. The Museo Lapidario del Duomo displays Roman fragments and fragments from the marble balustrade surrounding the altar of the original Byzantine church.

At Nonantola, the relief running around the portal is by a follower of Willigelmo, and in the crypt the columns are topped with the capitals of the Campionesi, while freshly discovered bits of frescoes can be found in the monastery's cating hall nearby. In the Museo Estense in Modena there are some of the Roman sarcophagi which inspired Willigelmo.

"When the Cathedrals Were White: Willigelmo and Lanfranco," the key show, is housed under the arcades of the City Hall, which like the cathedral flanks the Piazza Grande — the profane and sacred edifices, set around a main square in the past, now form the core of Italian city life.

The show is serious and complete. But with its wealth of materials — many casts of sculpture, some original capitals, cross sections, and photographs appearing again and again in different sections and different contexts, next to panels full of long explanatory texts, it is overwhelming.

Nor does it help that the whole modern display under the old Renaissance vaults and colonnades is encased by clear plastic walls and arches and coils of metal tubing. For all the painstaking research and categorizing, it would work better as a book. Accompanying pamphlets and an elaborate catalog in three volumes add to the awesome complexity. ■

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What's Wrong, and What's Right, With Mega-Exhibitions

Continued from page 9

feeling as does the solitary discrimination of the scholar.

Besides, some museums have always been full, and a lot of visitors have survived that fullness with their perceptions intact. To hear people talk, you would think that when the ailing Marcel Proust got himself out of bed in November 1921, and made his way to the Jeu de Paume in Paris to see Vermeer's

"View of Delft" he had preferential treatment. After all, he was too weak to walk by himself. How could he put up with the kind of crowd that was drawn to Vermeer? But he went along, just the same, and — crowd or no crowd — he saw things in the Vermeer that he had never noticed before. There are people who can concentrate no matter how many others are around them, just as there

are people who glaze over if there is no one at their side to jerk them back to attention. In the museum, as elsewhere, no two human beings are alike. If there are those who get a charge of collective excitement out of standing shoulder to shoulder with a thousand others, who are we to begrudge them the experience?



Mega-crowd at a mega-exhibition.

Fred R. Conrad, The New York Times

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TRAVEL

Opening Portugal's Solares

by Marvine Howe

PONTE DE LIMA, Portugal — The ivory and spices of India, the gold and precious stones of Brazil brought back by the Portuguese navigators several hundred years ago are gone. But the manor houses called *solares* still stand as a proud reminder of the prosperous epoch of the discoveries.

Although *solares* can be found all over Portugal, the largest concentration is in the northeastern corner called the Costa Verde or Green Coast, between the ancient ports of Viana do Castelo and Ponte de Lima. Here was the original seat of Portugal's power, where the sturdy caravels that took Prince Henry and others out to discover new worlds were built.

The Portuguese aristocracy, like the British and the French, has come to the conclusion that the best way to preserve its ancestral homes is to open them to the public. Many of the *solares* have been recently restored and opened to visitors, not as museums but as guest houses.

The owners or members of their family generally live in the *solares* and more often than not welcome visitors to share not only their homes but also their traditional way of life. This can mean anything from elegant meals in the family dining room to cozy evenings of conversation beside the monumental kitchen stove or taking part in the *vindima* (grape harvest) or whatever seasonal activities are going on.

The *solares* program got under way two years ago; already there are about 600 rooms in 250 homes, extending from the Costa Verde to the plains of the Alentejo. (The Algarve is not included in the program because there are already plenty of hotels, villas and apartments for tourists in that region.)

For all their style and comfort, the *solares* are quite a bargain, especially for American travelers with dollars to spend. A double room and private bath, including breakfast, runs less than the equivalent of \$20 a night and a single with breakfast, less than \$13. Some of the *solares* offer apartments in renovated stables, wine cellars or servants quarters that include bedroom, bath, living room

and kitchenette at the equivalent of \$22.50 for two people or \$29 for four.

Visitors interested in a general tour of the *solares*, or who want to make reservations, should contact the Department of Tourism in Private Homes (Portuguese Ministry of Tourism, Rua Alexandre Herculano 51, 3-D; tel: 68.17.13).

Visitors who would rather concentrate on the Costa Verde should put themselves into the hands of either the tourism office in Ponte de Lima (Ponte de Lima 4490; tel: 942.335) or the regional tourism office in Viana do Castelo (Comissão Regional de Turismo do Alto Minho, Palácio dos Tavoras, Rua Candido dos Reis; tel: 22.620). Members of the staffs of these offices can provide basic information about the *solares*, suggest an itinerary and make reservations. (It is advisable to request reservations well in advance since most *solares* have only two or three guest rooms available.)

To get to the Costa Verde most visitors fly to Oporto and then rent a car; distances in northern Portugal are short and driving in the countryside delightful. Local buses can also be used in the region and some hosts may even send a car for their guests.

It is most pleasant to be able to spend two or three nights in one *solar*, and then go on to another; if time is limited, however, one can arrange to sleep in one *solar* and visit another for lunch or tea.

THERE are some notable urban *solares*, including what has become the handsome tourism office in Viana do Castelo; it used to belong to the Tavoras family and is well worth a visit. Most *solares*, however, are country estate houses built of thick, whitewashed granite, with square towers, outside stone stairways and orange tile roofs and a long facade often expanded over the centuries as the family grew. They are similar in their spaciousness, simplicity of line and relaxed style of life, but beyond that each one offers a different experience.

If your point of departure is Viana do Castelo, a night or more might be spent at the Paço d'Anha, a wine-producing estate three miles south of Viana. (Paço is the word used when a king has lived in a place that is not a royal palace.) The owner of Paço d'Anha, Antonio Julio de Alpoim, recounts how the Portuguese pretender Dom Antonio Prior de Crato hid on the farm at the end of the 16th century, when Portugal was under Spanish occupation.

Alpoim, who is an engineer, delights in showing visitors his modern winery with its electric press that replaced the old-fashioned foot-stamping method. Each year he produces 25,000 liters of *vinho verde*, the sparkling wine of the region, under the label of Paço d'Anha; since the 1974 revolution much of it has been exported to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Apartments have been set aside for tourists in the newly renovated annexes that used to house the cattle, tools and *lagar* (the wine cellar that is on the ground floor of buildings in that part of the country). Guests are welcome to visit the main house, which is like a museum, and take part in the activities of the 125-acre (50-hectare) walled farm;

they may hunt rabbits, play tennis, go on picnics or simply lie about in a hammock under the olive trees.

Just on the outskirts of Viana stands the stately Casa do Ameal, with its formal gardens, fountain and grape and corn farm. The 80-year-old owner, Maria Isabel da Costa Pereira Vilhena Coutinho de Aia Ameal, has kept many Portuguese traditions including her endless name, which notes paternal and maternal lines. She, or one of her six children who live in the house, readily tell visitors about its history. The family has owned the Casa do Ameal since it was purchased on Feb. 20, 1669, by Antonio de Lima e Abreu but there are historical references to the house dating from 1579.

The main house, which is furnished largely with Portuguese antiques, has three bedrooms and four studio apartments available to paying guests. There's also a private craft shop on the property where some of the women of the region display and sell such work as embroidered cotton cloths, lace hand towels, and linen-covered pillows.

The Casa de Cortegaca is a few miles from Viana on the bank of the Lima River. It is a typical noble farm, with servants' quarters, stable, wine cellar, a chapel and a mill where flour is ground for the landlord and the workers. Fifteen families work on the 25-acre property that produces corn and grapes. In the old days the family used to make its own wine; this year they are sending the grapes to the local cooperative.

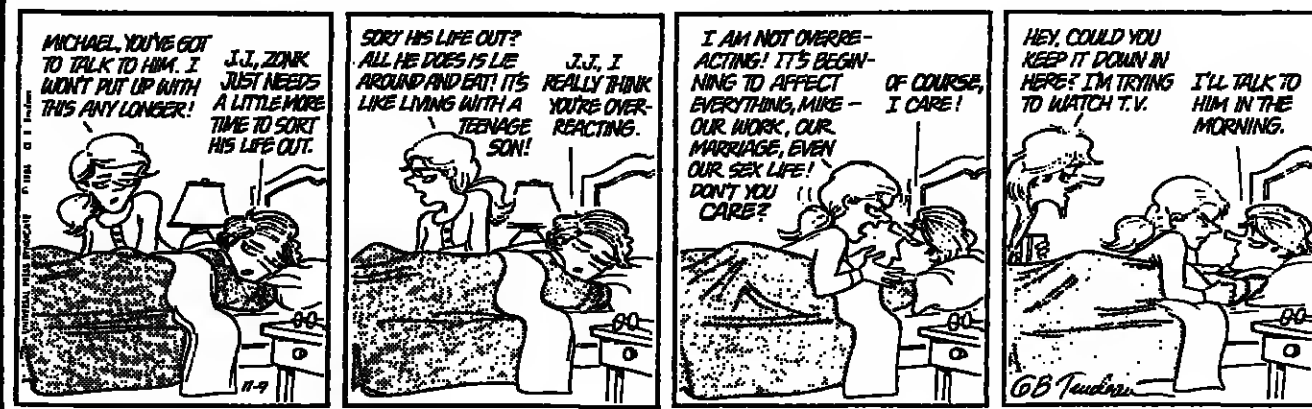
The great stone tower is said to date from "at least" the 15th century, with wings built in the 17th and 19th centuries. Over the last three years there have been new works on the *solar*; several bathrooms have been added and last Easter three bedrooms with private bathrooms were opened to visitors.

Cortegaca belongs to Pedro Magalhães Lancos de Abreu Coutinho, monarchist and member of the Order of Malta, sociologist, paleographer and professor. He and his wife Maria Filomena Camara Manoel Reynolds were, like so many of the northern Portuguese nobility, distant relatives when they married. She likes to point out that one of their ancestors is Catarina, the daughter of João Alves Fagundes, the navigator who the Portuguese say discovered Newfoundland. Ever since, Portuguese fishermen have gone there for codfish, their national food.

The most unusual *solar* is really an old stone mill, Azenha de Estoraos, next to a Roman bridge over a tributary of the Lima River. The joy of the mill, which has been converted into a single apartment with one bedroom and bath, a living room and kitchenette, is that the only sound one hears is that of the splash of water. The owner, an architect, lives only a few yards away in the village of Estoraos.

ONE reason so many people have opened their *solares* in the Ponte de Lima area is that the mayor, João Gomes de Abreu e Lima, receives tourists in his own home. The mayor's *solar*, called Casa do Outeiro, was built in 1580, with additions made in the 18th century, and has always belonged to the Abreu Lima family.

DOONESBURY



A crancelated stone gateway opens to a fruit and flower garden as well as a mansion with terraces, stone walls, alcoves, wood ceilings and a vast 16th-century fireplace in the kitchen.

"We have our own microclimate here; it never gets really cold," the mayor said, urging visitors to sample the passion fruit. He expressed faith in the future of tourism in the region, pointing out the natural beauty, rich folklore and important cultural sites of Ponte de Lima, Barcelos, Viana, Braga and Guimarães, not to mention the Roman Catholic shrine of Santiago de Compostela across the Spanish border.

Guests at Outeiro are treated as part of the family, welcome to share the dining room, library and television. At the end of the day

there are usually family gatherings either in the garden or by the fireplace, and advice is given on what to do and see in the region.

Dr. Luis Graça, a businessman, and his wife, Maria Madalena, live in Oporto but own a 17th-century *solar* called Casa de Abades that lies in a valley a few miles from Ponte de Lima. For tourists they have fixed up one bedroom in the main house and an apartment in the annex that was used as a weaving room and distillery.

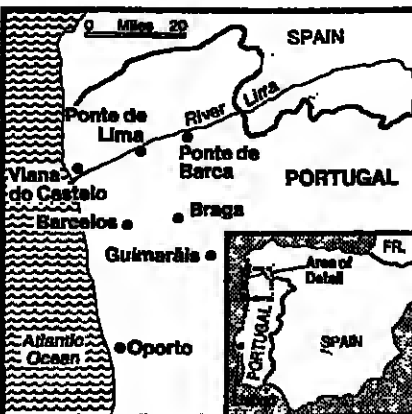
Often, too, Dr. and Mrs. Graça are asked by the Tourism Ministry to put on tea or lunch for groups staying in other *solares*. Mrs. Graça recalled the time she was asked to serve tea for the wives of delegates attending a congress in the region. At the last minute she was informed that the delegates

wanted to come to lunch as well and so there would be 65 guests instead of 20.

"It all turned out fine because Luis went to the nearby *adega* and got cornbread, sausage and wine for the delegates, and there was port wine, tea, almond and cream cakes and toast for the ladies," she said.

Another hillside *solar* with a spectacular view of the Lima River Valley is the 17th-century Paço de Calheiros, with two towers, that has been undergoing restoration for five years. The Calheiros family, who are camping out in one wing of the *solar*, say they will be ready to open the house and chapel next year; there will be 10 rooms as well as a swimming pool, tennis courts and horseback riding for the *solar's* guests.

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The New York Times

Quail Time in Alexandria Is a Break for the Pigeons

by Judith Miller

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — The two million Cairenes who invade this city each summer have gone back to the capital. The graceful Corniche, the seafaring road lined by Mediterranean-style hotels and restaurants, is navigable once more. The beach umbrellas that recently obscured almost every other grain of sand have vanished.

Best of all, quail season in Alexandria is in full swing. From the end of September until the first weeks of November, thousands of quail fly over Alexandria from central Europe en route to their winter habitat in the Sudan. The journey across the Mediterranean is long and tiring, so the birds fly in low over the water and land on Alexandria's shores to droop.

Handmade cotton nets laid by Bedouin trappers await them. The trapping infuriates hunters, for whom quail are favored prey. Thousands of quail are caught in nets or shot each day and shipped to homes and restaurants throughout Egypt.

The gastronomic center of the quail season is Uncle Elias's, an outdoor restaurant in the Piazza Syrian, one of the oldest quarters in the Attarine, Alexandria's spice and antiques market. By day, the piazza specializes in the sale of secondhand clothes. At night, for as many years as anyone can remember or is willing to admit, tables and chairs are unloaded from the roofs of the shops and dilapidated buildings that surround the cozy square and Uncle Elias's appears.

A simple cotton tablecloth and a plastic flower adorn each of the 15 tables. The restaurant's only decorations are bird cages containing live quail, with a small red light bulb atop each cage. Next to the entrance of the square, an old man sells strands of freshly picked sweet-scented jasmine for women to wear as necklaces for the evening.

Uncle Elias's opens for business at 9 P.M. But none of the chic Alexandrians, or those who drive three hours from Cairo to eat there, would be seen in the restaurant before 10 P.M. By 10:30 the piazza is hopping. Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala came last season. Mohammed Abdullah, chairman of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, is a regular. The restaurant is also a favored haunt of Egyptian film stars.

THIS year, Uncle Elias's has drawn a large crowd from the Alexandria diplomatic community. Frances D. Cook, the energetic American consul general, dines there frequently. Recently, Italy's dashing consul general, Giancarlo Izzo, and his Australian-born wife, Virginia, were seen there dining with a leading Alexandrian painter.

"There is no one who doesn't know the place," said Mona Anis, a member of one of the city's prominent families. For visitors, however, discovering Uncle Elias's can be a problem. The restaurant appears in no restaurant guide, and to its clientele it is known by various names: Uncle Elias's, which is



Judith Miller, The New York Times

Consul General Cook and the staff at Uncle Elias's.

what its owner calls it, King of Quail, or just the Quail Restaurant.

Dinner at Uncle Elias's is not a restful experience. Young boys carrying sticks run among tables chasing away the battalions of cats who descend upon the square, lured by the irresistible aroma of fresh grilled baby quail.

SAMRA Shabata Khalil, who bought the restaurant about five years ago from Uncle Elias, who was Lebanese, began his career in the restaurant business as a cat boy.

"We only serve quail in pairs," Samra said. "That way, the birds do not get cold." Of course, patrons frequently reorder several times in the evening, bringing the number of quail served each night to about 600.

A pair of quail cost two Egyptian pounds, or about \$2.40. That is expensive, by Egyptian standards. But the baby quail are so tender that regulars eat even the bones and are so desirable that the line of Alexandrians awaiting seats snakes in and around the square.



A quail cage.

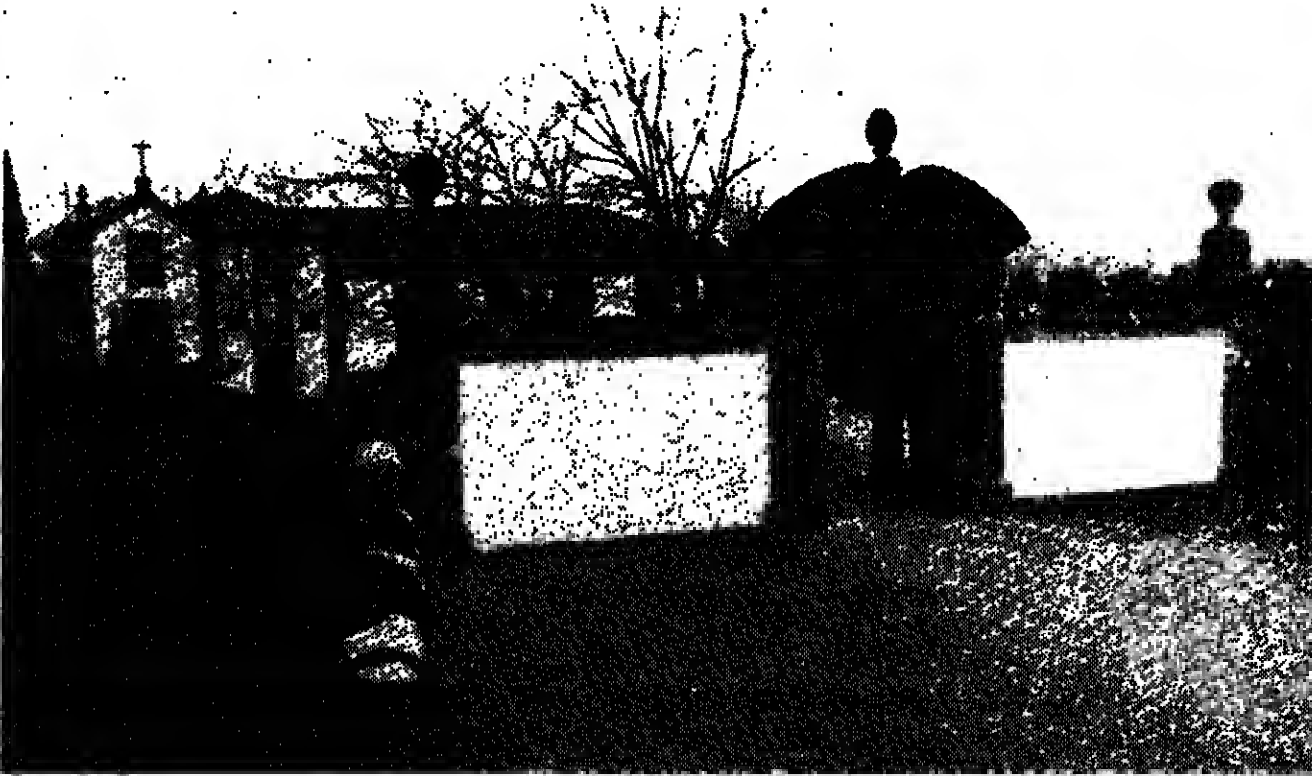
THE secret to making good quail, Samra said, is in the cooking and the seasoning. The quail, which are rich and require no oil, are grilled quickly over a very hot flame. Only a hand fan of turkey feathers waved vigorously by the grill master keeps the tender birds from burning.

Samra was reluctant to reveal the spices used to season his birds. But after some prodding, he permitted a quick tour of the preparation area of the square, where an assistant griller was spooning out seasonings from an old coffee can. The spices, he said, included cumin, cinnamon, oregano, all-spice, outmeg, salt and pepper.

The quail are considered such a delicacy that they are served alone. They are preceded, however, by an array of Egyptian salads: thinly sliced cucumbers with lemon wedges; *tahina*, the sesame-based dip for bread; *baba ghanoush*, a grilled eggplant and garlic mixture known throughout the Middle East; and tomatoes. The choice of beverages is limited because the restaurant operates in a public square in a country whose Muslim citizens are not supposed to drink alcohol. Only soft drinks or Seltia, Egyptian beer, are available. Some customers bring their own wine.

When the quail season ends, Uncle Elias's will revert to selling grilled pigeon, a specialty of Egypt's delta, much to Samra's regret. Pigeons are popular, he said, "but there is nothing quite like quail."

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Casa do Outeiro.



High	Low	Close	Chgs
212.30	211.55	211.55	-0.75

M-1 Falls \$600 Million

NEW YORK — The narrow measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$600 million to seasonally adjusted \$544.1 billion in the week ended Oct. 29, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

Forecasts for the M-1, which includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions, had ranged from a \$1.2-billion fall to a \$1.5-billion rise; most analysts' expected a \$200-million fall.

General Motors, trading ex-dividend, fell 2 1/4 to 78 1/2 on volume of more than one million shares. IBM, which was lower most of the session, finished unchanged at 125 1/4.

Tenneco led the active list, up 1/4 to 37 1/4. A block of 1,183,800 shares traded at 37 1/4.

Hewlett-Packard fell 1 1/4 to 35 1/4 on turnover of 1.5 million shares. The weakness was attributed to a negative report by Kidder Peabody.

"People bought the big capitalization stocks in advance of the election," William King of Nomura Securities International Inc. He added that these issues are now being turned in for profits.

Mr. King said there is also some concern about President Reagan's ability to have his tax and revenue measure passed by Congress.

Stock prices were helped by declining interest

Fed funds opened at 9½ percent after averaging 9.35 percent Wednesday. Traders said that the opening level is likely to be a guide to where the Federal Reserve would like them to be since a new reserve period begins Thursday.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Treasury said the average effective yield was 11.83 percent, with an average price of 99.345, at its auction of \$5.25 billion of 30-year bonds, the final leg in a three-part quarterly financing operation.

[The dollar rebounded Thursday in response to higher overnight interest rates, a trend that was reinforced by results for the Treasury's auction, United Press International reported from New York.]

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During the despair of the 1981 market, Business Week published a featured article entitled "The Death of Equities". Their gloom was shared by the majority of economic writers; in one poll, 80% of analysts predicted that the DJI would droop under 700. C.G.R. demurred, stating, when the "Average" was around 795, that the "DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750"

Joseph Granville, Henry Kaufman and other sorcerers of perdition were at variance with our optimism. Time sustained our prophecy which was updated months ago, forecasting a target of 2,000 by year-end 1986, a rampage that will also escalate secondary and "emerging" equities. We may be unorthodox in debunking the pessimist, but unorthodoxy has "biblical" support.

The professional pessimists will be castigated as "damned villains" oblivious to rainbows and rewards, reading the faded "Death of Equities" as something they wished never happened, "written by a man who wasn't there."

Since late 1981, approximately 90% of equities recommended by C.G.R. have advanced; 92% of shares suggested as "classic" shorts buckled, among them APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY.

Readers who "shorted" the "Quartet" after our researchers denied the Group, realized impressive profits.

Our current letter advises the purchase of senior shares that may be ingested by predators paying a 50% premium; in addition we focus upon two junior issues with the dynamics to vault; emulating a recently recommended "special situation" that spiraled 800% in less than six months.

 **CAPITAL
GAINS
RESEARCH**

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: 1-877-9-11

Past performance does not guarantee future results

Year	City	State	10 Month	City	State
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High Low		Stock	Div.	Yld. Pct	30 Days	High Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. Pct	30 Days	High Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. Pct	30 Days
60%	31%	LTV of	5.00	9.8		2	51	21	20		40%	31%	LTV of	5.00	9.8
31%	29%	LTV of	3.06	14.0		20	40%	21	20		31%	29%	LTV of	3.06	14.0
29%	27%	LTV of	1.61	18.0		20	40%	21	20		29%	27%	LTV of	1.61	18.0
27%	25%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		27%	25%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
25%	23%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		25%	23%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
23%	21%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		23%	21%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
21%	19%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		21%	19%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
19%	17%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		19%	17%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
17%	15%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		17%	15%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
15%	13%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		15%	13%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
13%	11%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		13%	11%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
11%	9%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		11%	9%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
9%	7%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		9%	7%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
7%	5%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		7%	5%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
5%	3%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		5%	3%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
3%	1%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		3%	1%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
1%	0%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		1%	0%	LTV of	1.25	6.1
0%	0%	LTV of	1.25	6.1		20	40%	21	20		0%	0%	LTV of	1.25	6.1

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36	JohannC	1.60	2.9	9	16	43%	43%	43%	-	29%	24	WVMP	1.7	27%	20%	20
37	JohannC	1.60	2.9	9	16	43%	43%	43%	-	29%	24	WVMP	1.7	27%	20%	20
38	JohannC	1.60	2.9	9	16	43%	43%	43%	-	29%	24	WVMP	1.7	27%	20%	20
39	Joy	1.10	3.6	12	31	31%	31%	31%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
40	Joy	1.10	3.6	12	31	31%	31%	31%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
41	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
42	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
43	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
44	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
45	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
46	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
47	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
48	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
49	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
50	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
51	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
52	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
53	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
54	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
55	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
56	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
57	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
58	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
59	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%	+ +	37	14	Martiz	1.5	1%	1%	1%
60	Joy	1.60	3.6	16	768	29%	29%	29%								

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	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2
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Year	Country	Value	Unit	Year	Country	Value	Unit	Year	Country	Value	Unit	Year	Country	Value	Unit
1994	Korea	4.06	12	2002	China	31.16	31	1999	Germany	3.00	3	1994	Germany	3.00	3
1995	Korea	4.06	12	2003	China	31.16	31	2000	Germany	3.00	3	1995	Germany	3.00	3
1996	Korea	4.06	12	2004	China	31.16	31	2001	Germany	3.00	3	1996	Germany	3.00	3
1997	Korea	4.06	12	2005	China	31.16	31	2002	Germany	3.00	3	1997	Germany	3.00	3
1998	Korea	4.06	12	2006	China	31.16	31	2003	Germany	3.00	3	1998	Germany	3.00	3
1999	Korea	4.06	12	2007	China	31.16	31	2004	Germany	3.00	3	1999	Germany	3.00	3
2000	Korea	4.06	12	2008	China	31.16	31	2005	Germany	3.00	3	2000	Germany	3.00	3
2001	Korea	4.06	12	2009	China	31.16	31	2006	Germany	3.00	3	2001	Germany	3.00	3
2002	Korea	4.06	12	2010	China	31.16	31	2007	Germany	3.00	3	2002	Germany	3.00	3
2003	Korea	4.06	12	2011	China	31.16	31	2008	Germany	3.00	3	2003	Germany	3.00	3
2004	Korea	4.06	12	2012	China	31.16	31	2009	Germany	3.00	3	2004	Germany	3.00	3
2005	Korea	4.06	12	2013	China	31.16	31	2010	Germany	3.00	3	2005	Germany	3.00	3
2006	Korea	4.06	12	2014	China	31.16	31	2011	Germany	3.00	3	2006	Germany	3.00	3
2007	Korea	4.06	12	2015	China	31.16	31	2012	Germany	3.00	3	2007	Germany	3.00	3
2008	Korea	4.06	12	2016	China	31.16	31	2013	Germany	3.00	3	2008	Germany	3.00	3
2009	Korea	4.06	12	2017	China	31.16	31	2014	Germany	3.00	3	2009	Germany	3.00	3
2010	Korea	4.06	12	2018	China	31.16	31	2015	Germany	3.00	3	2010	Germany	3.00	3
2011	Korea	4.06	12	2019	China	31.16	31	2016	Germany	3.00	3	2011	Germany	3.00	3
2012	Korea	4.06	12	2020	China	31.16	31	2017	Germany	3.00	3	2012	Germany	3.00	3
2013	Korea	4.06	12	2021	China	31.16	31	2018	Germany	3.00	3	2013	Germany	3.00	3
2014	Korea	4.06	12	2022	China	31.16	31	2019	Germany	3.00	3	2014	Germany	3.00	3
2015	Korea	4.06	12	2023	China	31.16	31	2020	Germany	3.00	3	2015	Germany	3.00	3
2016	Korea	4.06	12	2024	China	31.16	31	2021	Germany	3.00	3	2016	Germany	3.00	3
2017	Korea	4.06	12	2025	China	31.16	31	2022	Germany	3.00	3	2017	Germany	3.00	3
2018	Korea	4.06	12	2026	China	31.16	31	2023	Germany	3.00	3	2018	Germany	3.00	3
2019	Korea	4.06	12	2027	China	31.16	31	2024	Germany	3.00	3	2019	Germany	3.00	3
2020	Korea	4.06	12	2028	China	31.16	31	2025	Germany	3.00	3	2020	Germany	3.00	3
2021	Korea														

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

'Chronohygienists' Tackle Pitfalls of Night Shift Work

By JOHN HOLUSHA
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Expensive machinery is much more efficiently employed when it is operated for more than eight hours a day, which is why many factories run double shifts or more. Some facilities, such as nuclear power plants, oil refineries and glass plants, are kept running around the clock for months.

Unfortunately for the human workers involved, the demands of these machines often conflict with the "internal clocks" we have inherited from our primitive ancestors, who generally were active during the day and rested at night.

Although these internal pacemakers can be reset — at least in some individuals — there are a variety of physical and psychological problems caused by unusual and rotating work shifts. These include chronic fatigue, mood changes and irritability, poor job performance and inattention to safety, digestive disturbances and chemical dependencies.

Because shift work is increasing, more attention is being paid to a subject known as "chronohygiene," the study of the effects of work schedules on health, safety and performance in occupations where nonstandard shifts are required. As many as 25 percent of U.S. workers have shifts other than the standard one of 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., industrial health specialists estimate, and 75 percent of workers will have unusual schedules at some point in their lives.

Rapid shift rotations are better than longer spells on day or night shifts.

ACCORDING to Dennis J. Panstenbach, an official of SynTex Corp. and a member of a committee established by the American Industrial Hygiene Association to study the health effects of shift work, "The best shifts are the ones that conflict with a person's social life as little as possible." For example, he said, in industries where 12-hour shifts are standard, it would be preferable to start them at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. rather than midnight and noon.

The reason is that workers starting at 6 A.M. or 6 P.M. would have some time to be with their children, either before or after school, and perhaps have a meal with the entire family. A person starting at noon, however, would probably not be awake until after school begins and one starting at midnight would probably be asleep when the children come home. "A 3-to-3 shift makes even less sense for the same reasons," Mr. Panstenbach added.

Twelve-hour shifts are increasing in popularity, though, because they are usually rotated, meaning that workers draw both day and night assignments. This kind of arrangement means that younger workers do not have to wait for years until they accumulate enough seniority to get on day shifts. And since these shifts are commonly three days on and three or four days off, they provide more spare time for workers because commuting time is reduced.

Some work shifts are determined by the need to keep equipment operating, others by the need for shorter periods of intense concentration. The four hours of a Navy watch, for example, was developed during the 17th century for the continuous operation of a ship at sea. Not only does it limit the time a sailor has to concentrate on navigating or watching for danger, but it does not interfere with sleeping, because it does not interfere with the basic night-day pattern. "This way, the biological clock does not have to adjust," said Dr. Alain Reinberg of France's Rothschild Foundation. "It is a good system."

Added Dr. Reinberg, who has done extensive studies of shift work at oil refineries in Europe, rapid shift rotations are better

(Continued on Page 17)

Nigeria Rejects Oil Quota

OPEC Reduction Is Called Unfair

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

LAGOS — Nigeria will maintain its over-quota pace of oil production for the foreseeable future regardless of cuts by other OPEC members, according to Nigeria's oil minister, Tam David-West.

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed in Geneva last week to lower the group's overall production ceiling from 17.5 million barrels a day to 16 million, in a bid to reduce the world oil glut and bolster sagging prices.

Many Western oil analysts had expected Nigeria to make at least a token output cut in line with the OPEC decision. But Mr. David-West insisted Wednesday that "Nigeria is not cutting production." He said Nigeria would continue to produce more oil than is allowed under its official OPEC quota.

The Nigerian daily quota is 1.3 million barrels. Last July, however, OPEC granted Nigeria a temporary increase to 1.4 million for August and to 1.45 million for September.

"The increment was made in recognition of our present economic plight," Mr. David-West said. "It would be cosmetic if it were only for two months. It would just scratch the surface."

Nigeria has Africa's biggest foreign debt, estimated at \$22 billion, and oil exports constitute the country's only significant source of foreign exchange. This year Nigeria is expected to earn about \$10 billion by selling oil abroad.

Because of its economic difficulties, Mr. David-West said, Nigeria "is a special case," a status that OPEC's other members have "unanimously accepted," even if they have not publicly acknowledged it.

The OPEC decision to reduce production followed price cuts of \$1 to \$2 a barrel announced last month by Norway and Britain.

Nigeria responded to the U.K. and Norwegian move by cutting its prices by \$2 without OPEC approval, and refused to rescind the cut despite urging by OPEC leaders.

Mr. David-West declared that Nigeria continues to view itself as a committed member of OPEC and will remain so "as long as OPEC's policies don't interfere or conflict with our national interest."

Oil industry experts in Nigeria say that if Nigeria had not cut its price after Norway and Britain did, there would have been a sharp loss in Nigeria's market share that the country could ill afford. "It would have been catastrophic for them," an oil company executive said.

A Western diplomat added, "It was a matter of life and death, so naturally national interest came first and OPEC came second."

Marietta Sheds Old-Line Businesses

By Mark Ports
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It has been a decade since Martin Marietta Corp. moved from New York to take up residence in the Washington suburb of Bethesda, Maryland. And in that time, the area's largest company has assumed more and more of the characteristics of many of its neighbors.

Once an industrial conglomerate whose heavy aerospace operations were balanced by major involvement in such old-line businesses as cement, aluminum, sand and gravel, Marietta has been transformed into a high-flying, high-technology outfit involved in data processing, contract management and some of the other esoteric arts practiced by many of the companies that ring Washington.

Martin Marietta still builds rockets, missiles and other aircraft parts and equipment, but under the chairman, Thomas G. Powell, the company has shed most of its other businesses in favor of a strategy oriented toward faster growing fields.

In addition to data processing and contract management, Marietta is dabbling in high-tech communications systems and biotechnology, and has plans to go into the satellite business.

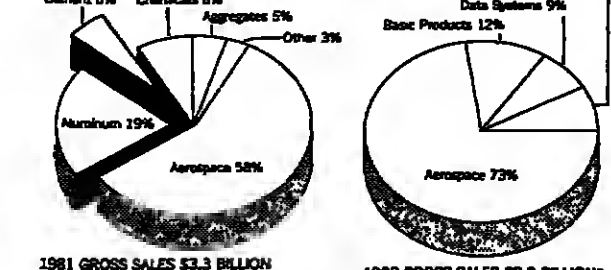
With the change in direction, the company is emphasizing research and development work.

"I think it is positioned to become a major growth company through the 1980s," says Anthony Pearce-Batten, an analyst at Legg Mason Wood Walker Inc. in Baltimore.

In many cases, Marietta has created large chunks of business

THE REORGANIZED MARTIN MARIETTA

Martin Marietta Sales Percentage Breakdown by Division



1981 GROSS SALES \$2.3 BILLION

1983 GROSS SALES \$3.9 BILLION

*1983 sales figures adjusted for disposal of aerospace assets in \$2.2 billion

The Washington Post

from its existing interests. Its own computer needs began the data-processing company now doing \$275 million worth of business a year. And its aerospace business sired the \$684-million federal air traffic control systems development contract that is one of the gems of its recently formed communications and information systems unit, itself a \$200 million-a-year business.

Marietta's ability to manage complex defense projects has given it an edge in the lucrative contract management game. Earlier this year, it won a contract worth as much as \$20 million a year to run the Department of Energy's nuclear energy research laboratory complex at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

These new businesses are growing fast. Revenue from the data-processing unit will increase by about 25 percent this year, and the brokerage house Conning & Co. estimates that potential new orders for Marietta's information and commun-

ications systems business alone could be more than \$2 billion over the next few years.

While the reshuffling of assets has left aerospace to account for about 75 percent of the company's revenue, 1983 figures indicate growth in Marietta's other businesses will equal the size of the aerospace division within a few years. The company's 1983 revenues were \$3.9 billion and revenue for the first nine months of 1984 was \$2.8 billion.

The announcement last month that the company had signed an agreement in principle to sell most of its aluminum business to Comalco Ltd. of Australia for \$400 million virtually marked the end of Marietta's old-line business sectors. About all that remains is a medium-sized basic materials business that makes ingredients used in highway construction and steel manufacturing and which Mr. Powell says is too profitable to touch.

Mr. Powell is getting high marks from Wall Street analysts

(Continued on Page 15)

Directors Ousted Under Dunlop's Reconstruction

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Dunlop Holdings PLC's bank creditors have forced out most of the company's directors and agreed in principle on a financial reconstruction.

The tottering tire and rubber company announced Thursday that its board had appointed as executive chairman Sir Michael Edwards, a former chairman of the state-owned automaker B.L. PLC and of I.C.L. PLC, Britain's biggest computer maker. Sir Michael's appointment was expected, but the immediate departure of eight other directors came as a surprise.

Sir Maurice Hodgson, who agreed to step down as Dunlop's chairman after just 10 months in that position, said the company expects to reach a final accord on the reconstruction soon.

Under the reconstruction, approximately 45 banks from Britain, France, West Germany, Switzerland and the United States are expected to transform loans to the company into preference shares convertible into ordinary shares. Dunlop also is expected to raise cash by selling off shares to institutional investors.

A banker involved in the talks said existing Dunlop shareholders are likely to end up owning well below 20 percent of the company. Sir Michael brings with him two

colleagues. Robin Biggam, formerly finance director of I.C.L., was named to the same post at Dunlop. Roger Holmes, formerly joint secretary and corporate affairs director at the computer company, becomes a Dunlop director responsible for planning and communications.

Dunlop said that its board, at Sir Michael's request, dismissed Alan Lord, chief executive, as well as Kenneth Gardner, finance director, and two other executive directors, A.T. Harvey and Roy Marsh. The board also accepted the resignations of four outside directors, Sir John Baring, Sir Arthur Knight, William Menzies-Wilson and Sir John Read. Collin Hope and Ken Johnson are to step down as directors but remain executives. Only C.A. Eng and Gbafar Baba, who represent a group of Malaysian investors, remain from the old board.

Sir Michael, 54, became available last August when I.C.L. agreed to be acquired by Standard Telephones & Cables PLC. Leading bankers vigorously pushed for his appointment, overriding the preference of Sir Maurice for another candidate, who has not been officially named.

Sir Michael is credited with having helped to revive B.L. through ferocious cost-cutting. But some analysts criticize his performance at Chloride Group PLC, a British battery maker, which stumbled into losses after he relinquished day-to-day control in 1977.

Dunlop, which has had losses of £302 million (\$380 million) during the past four years, expects to complete soon the sale of its British and West German tire manufacturing interests to Sumitomo Rubber Industries Ltd. The company retains tire-making interests in the United States, South Africa and Malaysia and also makes sporting goods, aviation brakes, automotive hose, mattresses, footwear and wheels. More asset sales are expected.

The company's debt of about £385 million, mostly short term, overwhelms its shareholders' equity of £125 million. The share price edged up one penny Thursday, to close at 29 pence.

Royal Dutch/Shell Boosts 3d-Quarter Net by 51%

Reuters

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group said Thursday that third-quarter net rose 51 percent to £978 million (\$1.24 billion) from £645 million a year earlier, reflecting higher natural gas sales and better results from its chemical business.

Sales in the period increased 16 percent, to £18.36 billion from £15.81 billion.

Analysts said the results were increased by £188 million of inventory profits, but the underlying figures were also above their expectations of a £750-million net for the quarter.

As a result, analysts said, they are raising their full-year earnings estimates for the group to about £3.6 billion, which would compare with £2.75-billion net for 1983. About £4 billion is projected for 1985 earnings, assuming unchanged oil prices and exchange rates, they said.

For the first nine months, the group's net totaled £2.74 billion, up 54 percent from £1.77 billion a year earlier. Sales rose to £53.11 billion, up 16 percent from £45.40 billion.

A Royal Dutch/Shell spokesman said the inventory profit was largely due to the weakness of the

pound. A reduction in stock levels and a different mix of stocks also helped, he said.

All the group's sections did better than expected in the latest quarter, according to Richard Saville, an oil analyst with Phillips & Drew. Nevertheless, the company reported that manufacturing, marine and marketing results were virtually unchanged.

Buoyed by the results, share prices of the group's Shell Trans-

port & Trading PLC component closed sharply higher at 663 pence a share on the London Stock Exchange, up 17 pence from Wednesday's closing price.

Third-quarter earnings on an estimated current cost of supplies basis for Royal Dutch/Shell were significantly lower, at £790 million compared with £678 million in the year-earlier period.

The group said this decline demonstrated the continued wide-

spread difficulty of recovering, in local currency proceeds, supply costs inflated by the strengthening of the dollar.

In the third quarter, the oil and gas division earned £395 million, an increase of 23 percent from the third quarter of 1983.

Chemical earnings, excluding Shell Oil Co. and Shell Canada, improved 180 percent in the period to £56 million from £20 million a year earlier.

Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

	£	DM	FF	Fr.	It.	Gr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.3172	1.21	112.75	367.65	1.8107	5.574	127.18	127.57	
Brussels	59.55	75.85	28.22	6.583	2.2295	17.908		24.977	34.48
Frankfurt	2.94	3.73		32.28	1.603	88.76	4.947	19.42	1.2284
London (in)				2.628	2.223	4.2954	25.285	1.622	26.545
London (out)	1.6340	2.223	62.44	26.42		53.98	30.881	729.80	7.417
New York (in)		1.2495	3.936	9.015	1.851.58	3.315	93.375	2.4158	26.625
Paris	9.8195	11.456	367.65		4.972	27.234	15.183	37.235	3.748
Tokyo	26.60	26.60	61.54	36.67	13.16	72.28	405.87	92.2	
Zurich	2.4178	3.8044	82.20	26.78	6.1317	72.885	4.0611		1.8023
1 ECU	0.7393	0.5985	2.27	4.8451	1.2917	2.344	45.0866	1.8225	192.701
1 ECU	1.21016	0.794588	2.96735	11.1114	1.85249	3.2457	48.0161	2.4395	343.644

Country	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.
Switzerland	1.527	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Germany	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
France	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Italy	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Japan	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Spain	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
U.K.	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Sweden	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Norway	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Denmark	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Belgium	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Netherlands	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Australia	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Canada	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
South Africa	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
India	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
South Korea	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Indonesia	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Malaysia	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Philippines	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Singapore	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Thailand	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
China	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Hong Kong	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Taiwan	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
South Korea	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
Japan	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215
U.S.	0.0019	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215	1.0215

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Rate	1M	3M	6M	9M	1Y
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
9M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1Y	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Asian Dollar Rates

Rate	1M	3M	6M	9M	1Y
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
9M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1Y	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Key Money Rates

Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	10 1/2
Federal Funds	9 13/16	9 1/2	Call Money	10 1/2
Prime Rate	11 1/2-12	11 1/2-12	91-day Treasury Bill	9 15/16
Banker Loan Rate	10.25	10.00	3-month Interbank	10 1/2
Term. Paper, 30-179 days	9.25	9.25	<u>Japan</u>	
Term. Paper, 180-270 days	8.5	8.5	Discount Rate	5
3-month Treasury Bills	8.95	9.00	Call Money	4 3/4
60-90 days	9.10	9.10	60-day Interbank	5 1/2
90-180 days	9.14	9.13		

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Pharmacia Lifts 9-Month Profit 30%

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — Pharmacia AB, the Swedish pharmaceutical company, said Thursday that its pretax earnings rose 30 percent to 439 million kronor (\$52.26 million) in the first nine months of 1984 from 337 million kronor in the like 1983 period.

Expanded AT&T System Will Link Major U.S. Cities With Optical Cable

WASHINGTON — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced Thursday a major expansion of its digital communications system that will connect 120 major U.S. cities with optical cables for improved voice and data communications.

AT&T said that 21,000 miles (34,000 kilometers) of new routes will be added to its lightwave communications system by 1990.

"AT&T will construct the world's largest fiber optic telecommunications network by the end of this decade," said Robert W. Kleinert, president and chief operating officer of AT&T Communications.

Mr. Kleinert said the new system would cost roughly \$2 billion.

For all of 1984, Pharmacia said its earnings forecasts that sales would rise between 20 and 25 percent and earnings increase by a like amount.

In 1983, Pharmacia had pretax earnings of \$14.4 million kronor.

The company indicated that increased research and development spending would probably have a more noticeable effect on fourth-quarter earnings than in previous

quarters. Such spending in the first nine months rose 29 percent to 197.4 million kronor, and a company spokesman said the percentage rise for all of 1984 "will be higher than that."

In the third quarter alone, Pharmacia officials said pretax earnings rose to 123.8 million kronor, an increase of nearly 33 percent from 93.3 million kronor in the third quarter of 1983. Sales totaled 675 million kronor, up 20 percent from 564 million kronor.

Jan Jacobson, an analyst at London's E.B. Savory Miln, said Pharmacia's results showed the company's strength even though at first glance earnings fell below his own forecasts and those of other foreign analysts.

"I was aiming at 680 million [kronor] sales, 150 million [kronor] pretax in the third quarter, and now that looks like it was a bit adventurous," Mr. Jacobson said.

Against a background of what he called "sentiment going against pharmaceutical companies in Scandinavia," the analyst said that "this sounds like bad news."

But he stressed that a closer look at Pharmacia shows "they're building for the future." He said that few other medical or pharmaceutical companies could maintain a profit growth between 20 and 25 percent combined with a high pace of investment and research and development spending.

Reuters reported from Washington. He estimated 1985 and 1986 expenditures at \$500 million each.

The new technology uses optical cables constructed of thin glass fibers instead of metal wires to transmit information faster, more accurately and with greater efficiency.

AT&T's system also includes digital microwave radio links that transmit better quality communications.

Digital transmission is the language of computers, involving sending information as a stream of on-off pulses. Traditional voice and data transmission uses analog signals, varying waves of electronic impulses as employed in radio, television and conventional audio and visual recordings.

Applied Computer Techniques Holdings PLC of Britain says it is helping to form a new company called Apricot Inc. to handle U.S. marketing of its Apricot Micro-computer line.

Bayrische Motoren Werke AG says it expects to produce and sell more cars in 1984 than 1983 despite severe setbacks caused by a month-long shutdown during labor disputes with the engineering industry.

BMW car output in 1983 was 420,994, with sales of 422,491.

Bell Atlantic Corp. says it expects its 1984 earnings to meet the company's forecast of \$9.69 a share based on the strong performance in the first nine months of 1984. Net income for that period was \$7.51 per share, about 77.5 percent of its full-year projection for the regional telecommunications company.

Ford Motor Co. issued a one-time, special 50 cents a share dividend on common stock, payable Jan. 3 to shareholders of record Nov. 30 and continued the regular 40 cents per share stock payment, payable Dec. 1. Ford said the extra dividend payment would provide some compensation for the cuts and elimination of dividends from

1980 to 1982, when the company had losses of more than \$3.7 billion.

Hoescht AG says it will invest 65 million Deutsche marks (\$22.2 million) to increase production capacity of polypropylene film by 10,000 tons to 30,000 tons a year at its Nemmelchen plant.

GTE Corp. says it has filed a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for the public offering of five million common shares. Proceeds will be used for investment or advances to GTE subsidiaries.

Lafarge Cyprie says it plans two joint ventures for its subsidiary,

Lafarge Réfractaires SA that have a maximum expected turnover of 630 million francs (\$70 million) in 1985. The ventures will be with Dier-Werke AG of West Germany and Société Européenne des Produits Réfractaires, a subsidiary of Saint-Gobain.

Northeastern International Airways has begun flying two ground-bridges, still painted with the Braniff insignia and piloted by Braniff crews. Braniff says Northeastern will sign six-month leases and pay \$140,000 monthly for 10 Boeing 727-200 jets. Northeastern says it plans to have the other eight planes in the air by mid-November.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. says it has agreed to sell its Occidental Geothermal Inc. subsidiary to Santa Fe International Corp. for \$350 million as part of its program to dispose of assets not directly related to core businesses of oil and gas, coal, agribusiness and chemical operations.

Philips International BV says it has signed an initial agreement with the Shenzhen Advanced Science and Technology Development Co. to provide technical assistance in establishing factories to make 90,000 television sets and 3.5 million discs per year.

Siemens AG says it will invest 230 million Deutsche marks (\$78.7 million) in a new factory producing components for light wave conductors and laminated circuits.

In Bid to Win Contracts, U.S. Firms Offer to Make Big Saudi Investments

JEDDAH — Several U.S. defense companies have offered to make large investments in Saudi Arabia in an effort to secure multibillion-dollar military contracts in the kingdom, according to sources here.

Contracts worth from \$3 billion to \$4 billion for Saudi Arabia's military program are at stake, and the Saudi government for the first time is demanding that winning companies invest in high-technology industries here.

The investments must be worth up to 35 percent of the value of technical goods and services provided in the contracts and, according to one source, could run as high as \$500 million.

Three competing groups, led by Boeing Co., Hughes Aircraft Co. and Litton Industries Inc., are bidding for the major contract, and a separate radar order is likely to go to General Electric Co. of the United States.

The investment proposals submitted Wednesday were being kept secret as the companies sought to prevent rivals from gaining a competitive advantage in the month before their proposals are likely to be formally considered.

Boeing heads a group that includes ITT Corp., Westinghouse Electric Corp., Computer Sciences Corp. and Frank E. Basil Inc. Litton's consortium includes Western Electric Co. and Bechtel Corp. and the third group is made up of Hughes Aircraft and Rockwell International Corp.

Tandy Corp. Introduces Computer To Challenge IBM PCjr and Apple II

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Tandy Corp. introduced on Thursday an inexpensive computer compatible with International Business Machines Corp.'s PC.

The Tandy 1000, priced at \$1,199 for a model including a single floppy disk drive and 128,000 bytes of internal memory, also includes Deskmate, a program that combines six applications including word-processing, filing, calendar and a spreadsheet.

Tandy said the computer will be available immediately. The introduction is thus likely to put increased pressure on Apple Computer Inc., whose Apple II line dominates this end of the market.

IBM is also in that market with the PCjr. John R. Tandy, Tandy chairman and chief executive, said of the new product: "It's first a good office machine and then also a home machine, as opposed to PCjr, which is primarily a home machine."

The new machine is further evidence of Tandy's move into the IBM camp. Last month it introduced the 1200 HD, a computer with a hard disk compatible with IBM's PC-XT.

Tandy, once a leader in the personal computer business, has slipped behind IBM and Apple.

Michele Preston, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, said the Tandy 1000, by offering "PC capability at junior prices" could be a strong seller for Tandy.

Ford Canada, UAW Reach Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — Ford Motor Co. and the United Auto Workers union reached a tentative agreement Thursday on a new Canadian labor contract, averting a strike by 14,200 workers set for noon Friday.

Robert White, director of the UAW in Canada, said the contract is modeled on the agreement reached with General Motors of Canada Ltd. last month. He said a ratification meeting for Ford's workers was expected to be held Sunday.

Earlier, negotiations were put on hold by a wildcat strike by day-shift workers at Ford's car assembly plant in St. Thomas, Ontario.

The agreement will spare Ford a nationwide strike similar to the 12-day walkout against GM that cost that company an estimated production of 70,000 cars. Nearly 59,000 workers were laid off at U.S. plants dependent on Canadian parts.

The UAW had been bargaining for a Canadian Ford contract similar to the one ratified by Canadian GM workers Oct. 29.

Ford's chief negotiator, Art Hanlon, had given the Canadian workers a new, 700-page offer Wednesday and said it was similar to the GM agreement. It was the first monetary offer since talks resumed Oct. 31 to replace a two-year pact that expired Sept. 14.

Mr. White had welcomed the proposal as a serious attempt by Ford to quickly hammer out a three-year contract.

A Ford Canada assembly line worker now earns 13.08 Canadian dollars (\$9.98) per hour — a base

salary of 9.64 dollars plus a cost-of-living allowance of 3.44 dollars.

The GM Canada pact would raise an assembly line worker's hourly earnings from 13.07 dollars to 15.59 dollars by the end of the agreement.

The last strike at Ford Canada, in 1973, lasted two weeks over the issue of voluntary overtime.

A strike would have closed two Ford assembly plants in Oakville, Ontario, and one plant in St. Thomas, three engine plants and two casting plants in Windsor, Ontario, and a glass plant in Niagara Falls, Ontario. Workers at a parts center in Bramalea, Ontario, are also represented by the UAW.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Prentice-Hall Rejects as Inadequate Buyout Offer From Gulf & Western

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The board of directors of Prentice-Hall Inc. has rejected as inadequate a buyout offer worth about \$700 million from Gulf & Western Industries Inc., the publisher of college and professional texts said Thursday.

The board said it would recommend that its shareholders reject the proposed tender offer of \$70 a share and instructed its investment banker to "explore alternative transactions."

Gulf & Western, which announced plans Monday to make a cash tender offer for Prentice-Hall, said Thursday that it would proceed with its offer. "We think our offer is a thoroughly fair price and we are proceeding," it said.

Gulf & Western had said it wants to combine its own Simon & Schuster Inc. publishing unit with Prentice-Hall.

But Prentice-Hall's board said the investment banking firm it had retained to evaluate the offer, Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., had deter-

mined the offer was "inadequate from a financial point of view."

"The board has instructed management to work with Dillon Read to explore alternative transaction to seek to maximize value to Prentice-Hall stockholders," the board said in a statement.

[The Prentice-Hall board has approved approximately \$4.1 million in "golden parachutes," lucrative contingency severance payments, for 13 top officers and directors, Reuters reported from Washington, citing a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

[The agreements, approved Wednesday, provide severance payments ranging from \$80,000 to \$480,000 should the officials be fired within one year after a change in control at Prentice-Hall. The company said the agreements "are intended to reinforce and encourage the continued dedication and attention" of the officials "without distraction arising from the possibility of a change in control of the company."]

'Chronohygienists' Study Pitfalls of Shifts

(Continued from Page 13)

for most workers than longer spells either on day shifts or at night.

"From the psychological point of view, three nights of work is better than seven nights; there is less disruption of family life," he said.

"Most people's body clocks readjust from a normal to a night cycle after the fourth night of work, so a rapid rotation keeps them on a normal sleeping schedule when the three nights of work are followed by some days off and then three long days of work. A weekly rotation is the worst."

Researchers also say that it is generally easier on workers when shifts rotate in the direction of the internal cycle — that is, toward making days longer — rather than simply scheduling people to work shifts as they are needed. For example, westbound trans-Atlantic trips, moving in the same direction as the sun, are less stressful for most travelers than those going the other way.

Even when employers are sensitive to the biological clocks of their employees, some people still have

difficulty adjusting to unusual and rotating shifts. That presents a challenge to chronohygienists.

"If you put workers on shifts, after a period of six months to two years, you will end up with a select group with a sociological and biological tolerance for abnormal schedules," said Dr. Michael Smolenski of the University of Texas at Houston. "The question is whether we can design a better selection process to find people who can cope better with shift work, or just hire and accept the loss."

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

8 November 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on last close. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FUND:

(d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (b) — bi-monthly; (r) — quarterly; (F) — irregularly.

AL ALAL MANAGEMENT

(w) ALAL TRUST FUND \$138.32

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.

(d) Baerbond \$F 874.19

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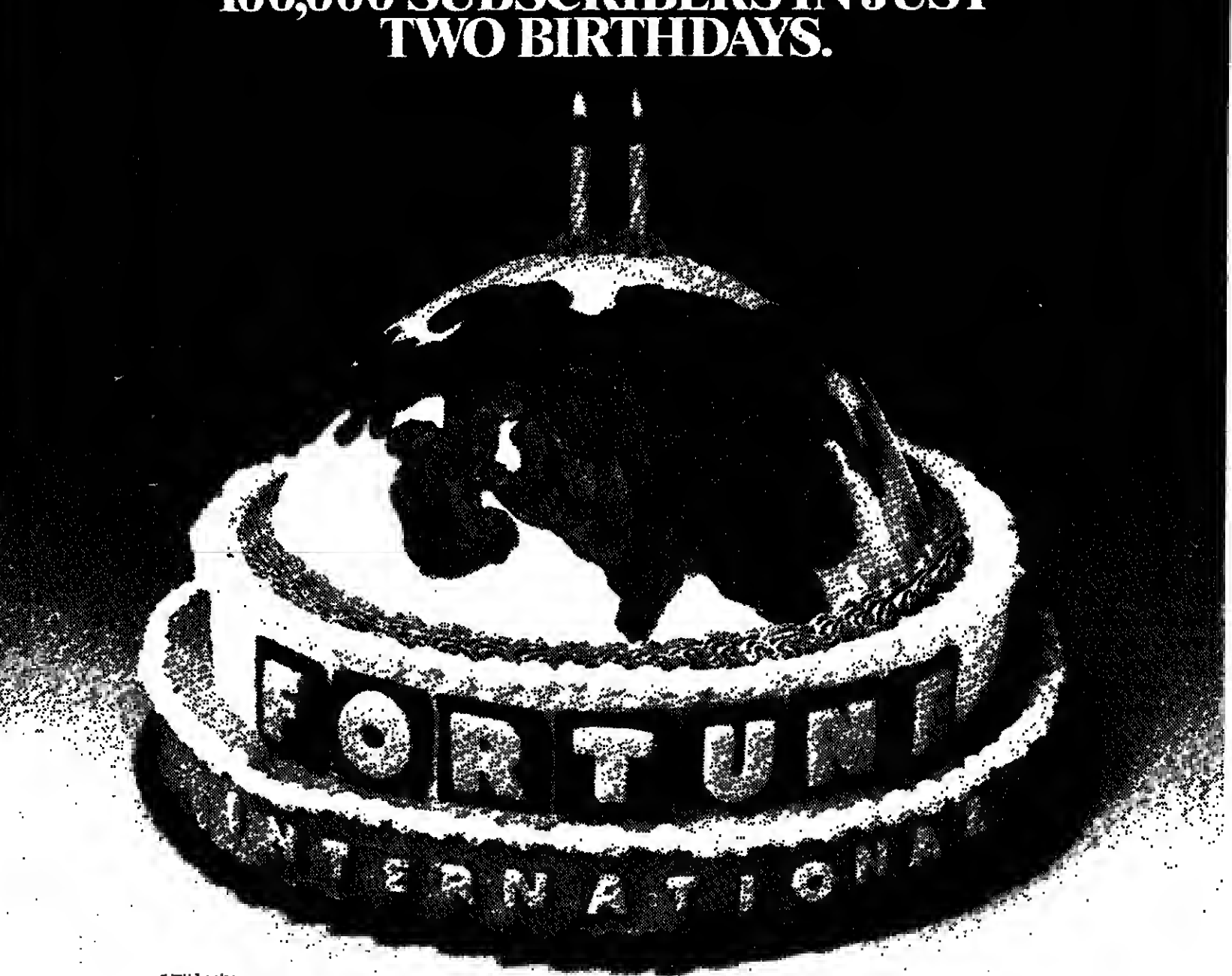
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DeVoe-Holbein
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International nv 2 1/2 3

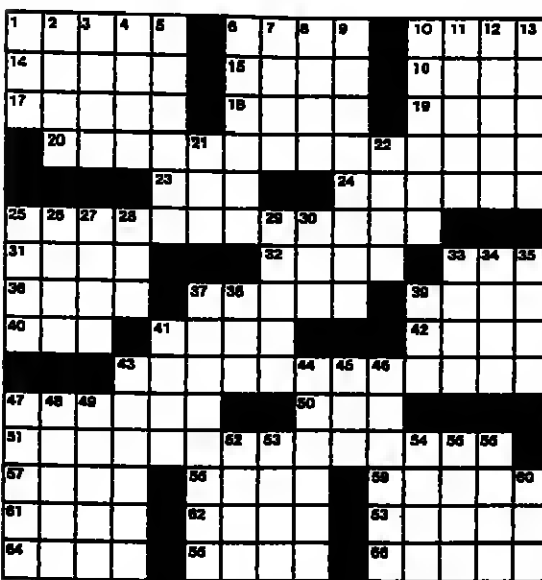
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**Tables include the nationwide pri-
up to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]



ACROSS

1 Cheated
2 Working plan, for short
3 City NW of Niles
4 Proportion
5 Ibert's "Pots of..."
6 die
7 Meager
8 Besides
9 Plant matter used as a plant covering
10 Joyce Cary novel
11 Ethan Allen's brother
12 Hams it up
13 Cowboy, at times
14 W. H. Hudson heroine
15 Homophone for rise
16 Famed poet's monogram
17 Balanced
18 Edgar or Clío
19 Reputed to be
20 Kin of a burrow
21 Social group
22 Wheel shaft
23 Robinson
24 Jefferies poem
25 "In— and—"
26 A descendant of Aaron

DOWN

1 Tyrone Power movie: 1947
2 Cousin of notte
3 Merrimack
4 Nimbi
5 Twain's "—" Diary
6 Septet for Stabat
7 Terrier breed
8 Hebrew letter
9 Napped leather
10 Jrs. become these
11 Sensitivity
12 A D-day beach
13 "—10 Five," new form
14 Itty-bitty
15 Whitman's bloomers
16 Buzzards Bay
17 Snow, in Santiago
18 White heron
19 U.S.A. or U.S.N. officer
20 Growing out
21 Low and Thomas
22 Rio de—
23 Bovy and Defarge
24 Reared
25 Cleave
26 A Bobsey twin
27 Monitor lizards
28 A Leab, neighbor
29 One of almost 12,000 in N.Y.C.
30 Farm building
31 Anthony or Barbara
32 Henry Penny, a.e.
33 Pallid
34 Soda
35 Chesterfield, C.F.
36 Old stuff in new form
37 Itty-bitty
38 Whitman's bloomers
39 Buzzards Bay
40 Snow, in Santiago
41 White heron
42 U.S.A. or U.S.N. officer
43 Growing out
44 Low and Thomas
45 Rio de—
46 Bovy and Defarge

DENNIS THE MENACE



NO MATTER HOW GOOD I FEEL, DENNIS HAS A CURE FOR IT.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOBOL

KOPER

NUTHAG

GUMSED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "MAIZE GOING TUXEDO PENCIL"

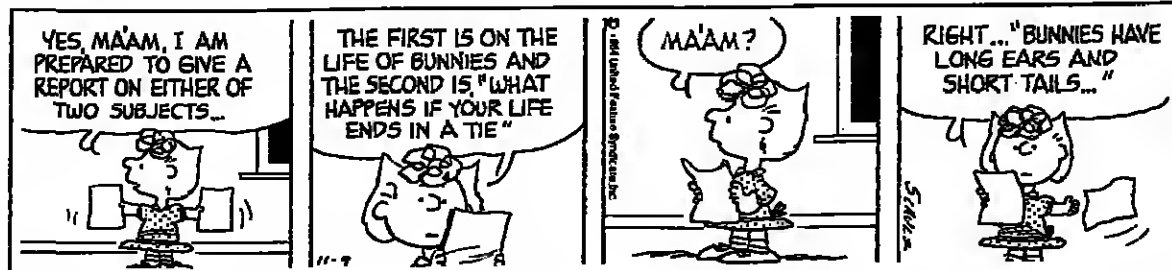
Yesterday's: "Jumbles: MAIZE GOING TUXEDO PENCIL"

Answer: The only reason they called him a big shot was that he was always doing this—EXPLDING

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	12	8	12	8
Amsterdam	12	8	12	8
Antwerp	12	8	12	8
Bombay	28	24	28	24
Buenos Aires	28	24	28	24
Calcutta	28	24	28	24
Canton	28	24	28	24
Cebu	28	24	28	24
Colon	28	24	28	24
Hankow	28	24	28	24
Hong Kong	28	24	28	24
Kobe	28	24	28	24
London	12	8	12	8
Lyons	12	8	12	8
Manila	28	24	28	24
Medan	28	24	28	24
Osaka	28	24	28	24
Paris	12	8	12	8
Peking	28	24	28	24
Rangoon	28	24	28	24
San Francisco	12	8	12	8
Shanghai	28	24	28	24
Singapore	28	24	28	24
Tientsin	28	24	28	24
Yokohama	28	24	28	24

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



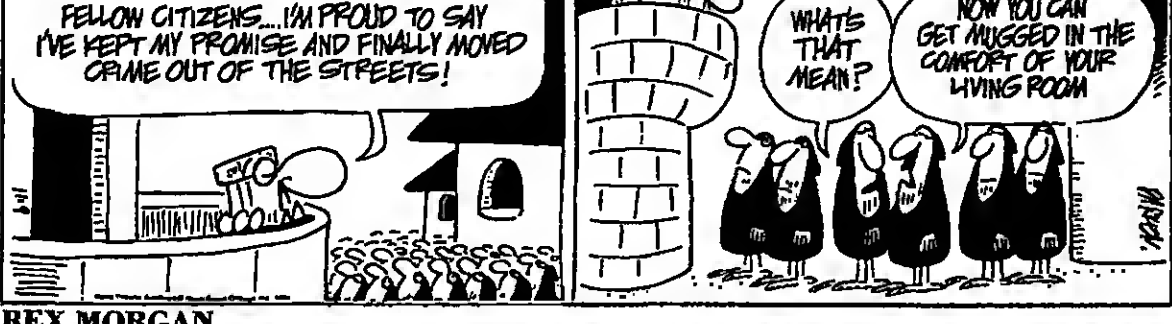
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

MR NOON

By D. H. Lawrence. Edited by Lindeth Vasey. 370 pp. \$24.95. Cambridge University Press, 32 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

"MR NOON," which is being offered as a new novel by D. H. Lawrence, is really two different stories held together by the same hero—and not even quite that, since the hero is really two different men held together by the same name.

The first part, which makes up about a third of the book, has in fact been published before, though without causing any great stir. Lawrence failed to find a publisher for it when he completed it in 1921, but it was eventually brought out in 1934, four years after his death. The second part, however, is a genuine discovery.

There had been rumors about it, but the manuscript disappeared from view; it passed through a number of hands, and only showed up in public in 1972, when it was offered for sale at Sotheby's and bought by the University of Texas, which has made it available for the Cambridge collected edition.

The "Mr Noon" whom we meet in Part One is a schoolteacher in a small town in Lawrence's native Midlands (though he is not much like Lawrence himself—he is largely based on one of his early friends). He is a clever man, at a loose end, and a dedicated practitioner of the great local sport of "spooning"—kissing and caressing, the kind of thing people used to do by the light of the silvery moon (or, in this case, in darkened alleys after chapel on Sunday nights). Eventually he gets caught in a compromising situation with a girl who specializes in "going too far." He is very nearly involved into marriage, but then she comes to the conclusion that the alternative candidate, a humdrum bank clerk, is a better bet as a husband.

The extraordinary thing about this otherwise rather commonplace tale is the frisky manner Lawrence adopts. He keeps up a bantering commentary, spins around like a court jester, peppers the "gentle reader" with genial sarcasm. On the subject of spooning, which obsesses him, he is quite unmercifully jaunty.

How odd to think of all this coming from the author who only three or four years before had unleashed the apocalyptic furies of "Women in Love." The story has its serious side—you get a strong sense of the dinginess of provincial life; there are some genuinely amusing moments—the scene where the errant Noon is hauled before the school governors, for instance, which is described in a style that mimics the Victorian children's classic "The Water Babies." But on the whole the tone is hard to take; it is often jarring, even embarrassing.

In the end Lawrence himself decides he has had enough, and Noon is suddenly spirited off to Germany, which is where we find him at the beginning of Part Two. From this point on he is unmistakably identified with his creator, and the rest of the book is a lightly fictionalized version of the first few months Lawrence and

Frieda spent together after she left her husband and they eloped to the Continent in 1912. It breaks off just after they have traveled across Austria and reached the Italian lakes.

The biographical interest of the book is self-evident. The main outlines of the story may be fairly familiar, and Lawrence may have used some of the same material elsewhere, in poems and sketches, but it is still fascinating to have a consecutive, finely detailed account of this central episode in his life. And whether he is describing an alpine landscape or a garish town, intellectuals in Munich or peasants in the Tyrol, his experiences are summoned up with a sharpness that suggests something like total recall.

How far "Mr Noon" can be said to work as a novel is another question. In one sense it is more like a diary; there seems no particular reason why it should not just go on and on, and until the ink in Lawrence's pen runs dry. But it does at any rate have a unifying theme in the story of his relationship with Frieda, and when it comes to the conflicts between the two of them he is novelist enough to present her side of the case as well as his own.

Something is not quite right, however. Much of the writing is forced, and when he struts after lyrical effect Lawrence can easily slip into self-parody. Once or twice, in the love-making scenes, he even becomes positively (and not very convincingly) boastful, and he also continues to harangue the "gentle reader"—less frequently than in Part One, but more raspingly. It looks as though he himself sensed that the book was turning out a failure—why else should he have abandoned it?

Yet Lawrence's failures are a lot more interesting than most other people's successes, and there are some wonderful things in "Mr Noon." His reactions to German militarism, for instance, on the eve of World War I, have an acuteness that you rarely find in orthodox history books. He makes you live through most of the scenes he describes—if he recounts a climb through the mountains, you clamber over the rocks with him. Above all, there is what he calls his "unEnglishing" as he sets off with Frieda—a dazzling sense of liberation, of new landscapes and new possibilities.

"Mr Noon" is the latest volume in the Cambridge Edition of Lawrence, which aims to establish definitive texts. The editor's notes are helpful but also erratic: it is assumed that the reader needs to be told who Jack and Jill are, but all kinds of obscure references are left unexplained. And the text is numbered in the margin, every five lines, which is a constant unsightly distraction. Lawrence would have loathed such pedantic fussiness—or perhaps he would just have laughed.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

2 U.S. Films Highlight London Festival

LONDON—Two Hollywood hits, "Gremlins" and "The Thief of Baghdad" of 1924, highlight the 28th London Film Festival, which is to begin Thursday. "The Thief of Baghdad," starring Douglas Fairbanks, will feature live orchestral accompaniment by the London Philharmonia, of a new score composed by Carl Davis.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal all roads lead to three no-trump with the North-South cards, but there would be differences of opinion about South's rebid after the one-trump response. One no-trump is more descriptive than one spade, but risks missing a spade fit unless the partnership uses secondary Stayman or some other check-back procedure.

West had an interesting lead problem. His own hand offered four prospects, so he wanted to develop his partner's long suit. It was unlikely that East held a five-card spade suit of any quality, for he would no doubt have bid it over one heart, counting on favorable vulnerability.

But East could have five diamonds, and in that case West decided to lead that suit. The normal card was the six, but there was a danger of blocking the suit if East's diamonds were headed by the ace or queen, so West put the ten on the table.

South felt entirely confident when he viewed the dummy, for he "knew" that East held the diamond king. The jack won in dummy and South finessed the heart jack successfully. West shifted to the spade eight, and East allowed the queen to win in the dummy.

South now tried hearts and was gratified when the suit split evenly. He threw a spade on the fourth round of hearts, a play he should have postponed, and confidently finessed in diamonds.

To South's horror, West produced the king and played his remaining spade, allowing East to take three tricks and defeat the "unbeatable" contract.

West led the diamond ten.

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West: 1♠, 2♦, 3♥, 4♠, 5♣, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠, 101♠, 102♠, 103♠, 104♠, 105♠, 106♠, 107♠, 108♠, 109♠, 110♠, 111♠, 112♠, 113♠, 114♠, 115♠, 116♠, 117♠, 118♠, 119♠, 120♠, 121♠, 122♠, 123♠, 124♠, 125♠, 126♠, 127♠, 128♠, 129♠, 130♠, 131♠, 132♠, 133♠, 134♠, 135♠, 136♠, 137♠, 138♠, 139♠, 140♠, 141♠, 142♠, 143♠, 144♠, 145♠, 146♠, 147♠, 148♠, 149♠, 150♠, 151♠, 152♠, 153♠, 154♠, 155♠, 156♠, 157♠, 158♠, 159♠, 160♠, 161♠, 162♠, 163♠, 164♠, 165♠, 166♠, 167♠, 168♠, 169♠, 170♠, 171♠, 172♠, 173♠, 174♠, 175♠, 176♠, 177♠, 178♠, 179♠, 180♠, 181♠, 182♠, 183♠, 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SPORTS

Ex-Olympian Behrend Shuts Out Whalers, 3-0

The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Connecticut — After leading the United States to a gold medal in the 1980 Olympics, goaltender Jim Behrend entered the National Hockey League with a lot of fanfare. But prior to this season he retired following an undisciplined career.

In February, Marc Behrend shared time in goal for a U.S.

NHL FOCUS

Olympic team that went 2-2-2 and did not win a medal. The Winnipeg Jets expected good things from him, and on Wednesday night Behrend produced his first NHL shutout (one more than Craig Goff in helping the Jets defeat the Hartford Whalers, 3-0).

"Just an outstanding night," Hartford Coach Jack Evans said of Behrend. "Big saves can demoralize a team, and the fact that he stomped the goal at the start and didn't score, it was demoralizing."

Meanwhile, the New York Rangers

downed Washington, 4-3; Vancouver tied Toronto, 4-4; Buffalo outscored Minnesota, 9-6; and Chicago downed Calgary 5-3.

Winnipeg's Laurie Boschman converted a 2-on-1 with Scott Arniel at 7:57 of the opening period. Bengt Lundholm scored from short range at 2:56 of the second period as Doug Smith isolated two defencemen at the blue line and Lundholm broke in alone. Dale Hawerchuk scored with five minutes remaining in the game.

Behrend, whose last shutout came during the 1982-83 season while leading the University of Wisconsin to consecutive national titles, said he did not concentrate on keeping Hartford off the board until Hawerchuk's late goal.

"I wasn't thinking about the shutout until about five minutes to play," Behrend said.

"The defense really was good. We've been concentrating on that since training camp. Our goals-for may have suffered a bit, but our goals-against is down."



Michael Jordan
... I try to psyche myself.

Rookie Jordan Kindles Bulls' 122-118 Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PONTIAC, Michigan — Michael Jordan was blanketed by foul trouble in the first half, but the National Basketball League's rookie sensation woke up after the intermission to give the Detroit Pistons nightmares.

Jordan scored all of his 25 points in the second half Wednesday night, including a pair of clinching

NBA FOCUS

free throws with seven seconds remaining in the game as the Chicago Bulls held off the Pistons, 122-118.

Meanwhile, Boston crushed the Los Angeles Clippers, 135-108; Philadelphia pounded Indiana, 134-113; New Jersey beat Washington, 99-88; Milwaukee defeated Atlanta, 105-99; and Utah out-gunned San Antonio 136-124.

"I committed some stupid fouls and I really had to play hard in the second half," said Jordan, who drew three first-quarter fouls and played only five minutes in the

opening half. "I had a lot of energy to get rid of."

Jordan broke loose in the third quarter. With Detroit holding a 75-71 edge, the two-time all-American out of North Carolina scored 11 of Chicago's next 17 points, including back-to-back dunks as the Bulls jumped to an 88-77 advantage.

"I try to psyche myself and hopefully the team," said the Bulls' 6-foot-6 (1.98-meter) first-round draft choice. "Everyone likes to see a dunk and it kind of gives you a warm feeling whenever you're playing and it spreads among the players."

Detroit went on a 10-2 spurt at the start of the fourth period and moved ahead, 94-92, on Bill Laimbeer's off-balance left-handed jumper. Chicago regained the lead for good with 4:08 to play, following two free throws by Steve Johnson and one by Quentin Daube that broke a 104-104 tie.

Isiah Thomas, who scored 18 of his game-high 35 points in the final quarter, connected on a 3-point field goal to bring Detroit to within 118-116 with 31 seconds left. Jordan's two free throws with seven seconds left sealed the verdict.

Former Olympian Jordan is averaging 23.2 points. "He lived up to his billing," said Detroit coach Chuck Daly. "Jordan is going to do for that franchise what Isiah did here."

Thomas, who scored his 5,000th career point early in the third quarter, dismissed Jordan's superstar label. "I don't know what a superstar is," he said. "Everybody is a pro and that's how you have to look at people."

(UPI, AP)

U.S. Skier Johnson: An Advertisement for Himself

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hollywood was never far from where Bill Johnson grew up. Just a short ride on the freeway and there they were, all the stars you could see while walking down Hollywood Boulevard. Johnson showed the world last February that he is good at getting down a snowy hill from the start to the finish, and he has proved just as successful in his trip from Van Nuys to Hollywood. He just went via the slopes of Sarajevo.

As it turns out, the trip to Hollywood had been planned for Johnson to win an Olympic downhill medal — a gold, at that — even before he said he'd "smoke these European guys" at the Winter Games.

The day of his greatest victory, Johnson was asked about a report that he had been in jail six years before, at the age of 17, because a car had been stolen. He was quoted that day as saying, "That's a bad rumor."

The rumor had been good, not

just because it was true, but also because it was marketable. All across the United States, the story was being told on television screens of the brazen young athlete who had straightened out his life and achieved glory.

As Johnson supplied the happy ending with his victory, by 27-bundredths of a second over Peter Müller of Switzerland, the wheels had already begun to turn. Not long after Johnson waved the flag, Gary Goodman, an independent producer, was thinking, "I was enthralled with the fact that this was like an old-time cowboy American hero." Goodman said recently from his office. "He just went out and did it."

Back in Yugoslavia, the questions about Johnson's past problems were not considered an intrusion into his moment. He didn't mind at all. "That was all planned," Johnson said last week. "I didn't want it to come up later. My goal, or path, in life was to do things in Hollywood, and get commercials and the big sponsors, and really

just go full force. I didn't want it coming out in The National Enquirer."

The story has been molded into a final screenplay and sold to CBS. The plan now is for Johnson's story to be filmed this winter, and for "Guys and Glory" to appear on television no later than next spring.

"It's about a kid who turned around his life," Goodman said. "I just want to see that my message is brought out," Johnson said. "It's basically just for kids: Don't mess up where I messed up."

He has appeared all over, talking about himself and answering questions. "The kids want to know how it felt, winning the gold," he said. "The parents want to know 'What kind of skis should I buy my kid?'"

"What kind should I buy?" "Where was your first race?" "How did you think you'd do?" They want to know if I'm going to be going to the next Olympics.

And? "Of course," Johnson said. "I'm kind of locked in for the next four years."

His victory had been considered a breakthrough for the U.S. ski program, one that would inspire children to follow in his tracks and provide an ongoing challenge to the strong Europeans that Johnson had beaten. If that inspiration has taken hold, Johnson has seen little evidence so far.

"Kids are getting smarter these days," he said. "They think I'm crazy. I ask them if they want to do it. They say, 'Nah.' They don't see it. I see it. I see it as a way of life, and it's a good way. Especially now. You can make a buck."

Business has been getting better. He has a new truck and a new house in Malibu. He has had the house for about a month, but he has only been able to spend five or six days there. He plans soon to rest for a few weeks and then prepare for World Cup races. And the skier whose overwhelming self-assurance made him almost an anti-hero during the Olympics is talking about becoming a role model, an example that mistakes can be corrected.

"Just about everybody in the

world has been there at one point in their life," Johnson said. "Most people have not had it as easy as others. I think most of the people can relate to a story like that more than Little Rich-Boy-Makes-It. Big deal. Happens every day. This makes a good story. It makes an even better movie."

"It ends at Sarajevo," he said. "In a couple of years I can sell my movie rights again after the next Olympics."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Greek Runner Breaks 100-Mile Mark

NEW YORK (UPI) — Greek runner Yiannis Kourous broke the world record for the 100-mile (160.9-kilometer) road race Wednesday by completing the distance in 11 hours, 46 minutes and 30 seconds during a 24-hour race at Flushing Meadows. Kourous' record broke the 11:51:12 set by Briton Don Ritchie in 1979, also in Flushing Meadows.

Last July, Kourous broke a 96-year-old world mark for the 6-day race by covering 635 miles on Randall's Island here.

Favoring Hunt, Out of Breeders' Cup

INGLEWOOD, California (UPI) — Seattle Song and Folk Art have been scratched from Saturday's \$10 million Breeders' Cup program at Hollywood Park because of injuries.

Seattle Song, a 3-year-old son of Triple Crown winner Seattle Slew, sustained a broken cannon bone in his left leg during a workout Wednesday. Following a victory in last month's Washington D.C. International, Seattle Song had been a leading candidate for the \$1 million winner's share of Saturday's \$2 million turf race. He was to undergo surgery Thursday, leaving his racing career in jeopardy.

Folk Art, an easy winner in his last three outings, developed a swelling in his right hind leg late Wednesday. The 2-year-old's absence throws the \$1 million race for juvenile fillies wide open.

Seoul Organizers See Morning Finals

SEOUL (AP) — Organizers for the 1988 Summer Olympics said Thursday that staging some final events in morning hours is "inevitable."

An organizers' statement said it is "hardly possible" to schedule all 232 finals "for a fixed time every day in the latter part of the games" because of limited time. During the Sept. 17-Oct. 2 period for which the Games are slated, the statement said, "morning weather is brisk and refreshing" while humidity and temperatures rise in the afternoon, making "a morning start inevitable for the finals of outdoor sports, such as track and field."

There have been reports that some popular-event finals might be staged in morning hours to accommodate U.S. television's prime-time viewing, and that they were scheduled at other times there would be less revenue from U.S. networks. Thursday's statement said the Olympic charter calls for the International Olympic Committee to "secure the widest possible audience for the Olympic Games."



Bill Johnson: "A good way of life... You can make a buck."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 5 1 100 100
Boston 4 0 100 0
New Jersey 3 0 100 0
Washington 2 5 20 4
New York 1 5 10 4

Central Division

Milwaukee 5 1 100 1
Chicago 4 2 40 1
Detroit 3 4 20 3
Atlanta 2 4 20 3
Indiana 1 4 20 3
Cleveland 0 6 0 0

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Houston 5 0 100 0
San Antonio 4 2 70 1
Denver 3 4 20 3
Utah 3 3 20 3
Dallas 2 4 20 3
Kansas City 0 6 0 0

Pacific Division

Phoenix 5 1 100 1
Portland 4 2 40 1
L.A. Clippers 3 3 20 3
L.A. Lakers 3 4 20 3
Seattle 2 4 20 3
Golden State 1 5 20 3

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia 115-104, Boston 104-99, New Jersey 104-99, Washington 104-99, New York 104-99.

Chicago 104-99, Detroit 104-99, Atlanta 104-99, Indiana 104-99, Cleveland 104-99.

Houston 104-99, San Antonio 104-99, Denver 104-99, Utah 104-99, Dallas 104-99.

Kansas City 104-99, Phoenix 104-99, Portland 104-99, L.A. Clippers 104-99, L.A. Lakers 104-99.

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Chicago 104-99, Detroit 104-99, Atlanta 104-99, Indiana 104-99, Cleveland 104-99.

Houston 104-99, San Antonio 104-99, Denver 104-99, Utah 104-99, Dallas 104-99.

Kansas City 104-99, Phoenix 104-99, Portland 104-99, L.A. Clippers 104-99, L.A. Lakers 104-99.

Team Leaders

OFFENSE

Points: Philadelphia 104, Boston 104, New Jersey 104, Washington 104, New York 104.

Rebounds: Chicago 104, Detroit 104, Atlanta 104, Indiana 104, Cleveland 104.

Assists: Houston 104, San Antonio 104, Denver 104, Utah 104, Dallas 104.

Steals: Kansas City 104, Phoenix 104, Portland 104, L.A. Clippers 104, L.A. Lakers 104.

Blocks: Seattle 104, Golden State 104, Milwaukee 104, Chicago 104, Detroit 104.

Turnovers: Atlanta 104, Indiana 104, Cleveland 104, Washington 104, New York 104.

Fouls: Philadelphia 104, Boston 104, New Jersey 104, Washington 104, New York 104.

Minutes: Chicago 104, Detroit 104, Atlanta 104, Indiana 104, Cleveland 104.

Points per game: Houston 104, San Antonio 104, Denver 104, Utah 104, Dallas 104.

Rebounds per game: Kansas City 104, Phoenix 104, Portland 104, L.A. Clippers 104, L.A. Lakers 104.

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Fouls per game: Philadelphia 104, Boston 104, New Jersey 104, Washington 104, New York 104.

Minutes per game: Chicago 104, Detroit 104, Atlanta 104, Indiana 104, Cleveland 104.

U.S. College Football

Net Points

Points: Philadelphia 104, Boston 104, New Jersey 104, Washington 104, New York 104.

Rebounds: Chicago 104, Detroit 104, Atlanta 104, Indiana 104, Cleveland 104.

Assists: Houston 104, San Antonio 104, Denver 104, Utah 104, Dallas 104.

Steals: Kansas City 104, Phoenix 104, Portland 104, L.A. Clippers 104, L.A. Lakers 104.

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Points per game: Houston 104, San Antonio 104, Denver 104, Utah 1

OBSERVER
Bedtime Story

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It is an awful hour of the night. I am suited up as an antique Spanish seafarer, though not clear why until I realize that the vast piece of fabric at which I am looking is a theater curtain.

Ah, yes, I am backstage. I can hear the audience bawling out front, waiting for the curtain to rise. An orchestra is tuning up. Obnoxious fiddle strings.

But of course! Of course! This is the Metropolitan Opera, and the curtain is about to rise, and I am about to sing the title role in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." That explains the Spanish knickerbockers, the goatee. And now the curtain is opening. I can see the audience, and a blood-curdling thought suddenly occurs to me:

I cannot even carry the tune of "Boola Boola!" moreover, I don't know a single word of this great Mozart opera.

What is this? Some miracle has removed me from the stage, set me down in this monstrous black maze of rooms in which someone in a murderous mood — Mozart perhaps — is pursuing me silently. The terror is rent by a sudden pungent aftertaste of pizza with pepperoni, eaten not wisely but too fast just before bedtime.

Ah, what a merciful waking. Just another nightmare. I rise wide awake, thinking of these television commercials filled with people unable to sleep until they have gobbled some of the sponsor's pills.

I go to the next room. There are shelves filled with books. There is a comfortable chair, an exact duplicate of the chair in the downstairs parlor in which I sit to watch television.

I am now about to put myself quickly back to sleep. I go to the place on the bookshelves where the "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin" stands. Good old Ben. He never fails me.

I have never shown this room with the books to anyone, though somehow a few people know it exists, for friends now and then — very discreetly, mind you — have said, "You know, it's being said around town that you keep books in the house."

I betray nothing on these occasions. "Books?" I say. "You mean those things like public television that don't interrupt themselves for commercials?"

It wouldn't do to let the impression get abroad that one was — well — eccentric. And, of course, nobody would believe the truth, that I keep the books only because they put me back to sleep so swiftly after the nightmares.

Opening Franklin's autobiography, I sit in the chair so similar to the chair downstairs I use for watching television and wait for my eyelids to grow heavy.

I go back to bed and lie on the pillow with the book, it will not work. I need to sit in the viewing position to lose consciousness. It is habit, no doubt, since I have been dozing off downstairs during prime time for several months now, ever since they started flooding the tube with entertainment aimed exclusively at 13-year-olds.

My copy of Ben's autobiography is new. The old copy disappeared mysteriously some time ago. "Never mind," I mutter at 3 that morning. I had plenty of other positions stored up for just such a crisis.

And I took down "The Education of Henry Adams." Disaster: I was still wide awake and reading in fascination at 6 A.M. Afterward, I felt ashamed. A tale without a single car chase or a single 13-year-old outwitting alien monsters from deepest space — and I had stayed with it as loyally as a ministerial nut lapping up the shampoo commercials.

At nighttime time two nights later, I took down Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Mexico." Talk about nightmare! I was still awake and reading at breakfast time. Worse: I started phoning people, telling them that Prescott's Cortez was more exciting than 39 weeks of motorcycle accidents.

Friends, good friends, came with pills before I could do anything really embarrassing, and made me spend two weeks seeing all the terrific new shows for 13-year-olds.

With my new copy of Ben's book, I am safe again. Just this morning it had me back to sleep 90 seconds after a nightmare about the whole world being taken over by 13-year-olds.

New York Times Service

By Mark S. Smith

Associated Press

LONDON — Five hundred years after the crime, a British jury has found King Richard III not guilty of the murder of the two teen-age nephews he allegedly seized and put in the Tower of London because they stood between him and the throne.

The jury, 12 Britons recently delivered by London Weekend Television, delivered its unanimous verdict after four hours of testimony in a mock courtroom.

The judge and lawyers in "The Trial of Richard III" were eminent jurists. The witnesses were historians and a forensic expert.

The mystery of what happened to the prince, the 12-year-old (and not-yet-crowned) King Edward V and his 10-year-old brother, Richard, Duke of York, was a sensational subject in Richard III's own time and has been a source of historical controversy.

History has not been kind to Richard III. He seized the throne in 1483 at age 30 and ruled for just a little more than two years before being killed in the battle of Bosworth by the forces of Henry VII, the first of England's Tudor kings. That clash formally ended decades of skirmishing known as the Wars of the Roses.

Shakespeare, the loyal subject of a later Tudor monarch, Elizabeth I, wrote a drama depicting the king as a grasping, ill-tempered, often cowardly hunchback. And Sir Thomas More, the cleric and historian, writing under Henry VII, stated flatly that Richard ordered the murder of the little princes.

But recent historians have accused More of being a Tudor propagandist, and the king's supporters — led by The Richard III



Portrait of Richard III. Detail.

Society — have sought to clear his name.

"The matter has been a subject of fierce contention and dispute for more than 500 years," said a former appeals court judge, Lord Elwyn-Jones, in opening the trial.

The facts of the case are these: On April 9, 1483, King Edward IV died. His son, Edward V, was not of age, so the dead king's brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was summoned to London to become regent.

On April 29, Richard intercepted the boy en route to London with his mother, Edward's

live, or what and where are the rarest butterflies," Peter Armstrong, the editor of the project, said.

"The high technology system we are evolving will enable the user to travel across the country or go direct to a location, uncovering pictures and text about it," Armstrong said.

The former queen took refuge at Westminster Abbey along with her younger son. But on June 16, she sent him, too, to the Tower, where his presence was supposedly required for the coronation. It never took place.

On June 25, the Duke of Gloucester had her marriage to

Edward IV declared invalid because of an alleged previous contract by the king to marry. The prince was therefore illegitimate, and the duke was declared king. He was crowned Richard III July 6.

The princes were seen once playing together in a nearby field — but were never seen again.

About 200 years later, workmen unearthed a chest in the Tower and inside were two skeletons. Assumed to be those of the princes, they were reburied in Westminster Abbey. A forensic examination conducted in 1933 showed they were the right ages and seemed to be close relatives but did not settle the cause of death.

More, however, said unequivocally in his "History of Richard III" that they were smothered on the king's orders.

But under cross-examination during the trial, Anthony Pollard, a medieval history expert, acknowledged he once called the More account "full of provably false facts and too discredited to build on."

Other historians noted that no physical evidence existed to show Richard ordered the murder; it was simply assumed by his contemporaries, given his strong motive.

In the end, the jury pronounced a not-guilty verdict. It's doubtful, though, that the trial has put the question of Richard's guilt to rest.

The modern-day Duke of Gloucester, Queen Elizabeth II's cousin but not related to the medieval king — says he's "on the side of Richard. I cannot tell you he was a saint, but nobody could be as evil as Shakespeare's Richard."

Revision of Domesday Book to Be Stored on Video Discs

LONDON — Britain will get a new Domesday Book in two years, on video disc.

The project, announced by the British Broadcasting Corp. this week, was planned to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the original Domesday Book, ordered by William the Conqueror as a complete

survey of his newly conquered land and finished in 1086.

It will be one of the most comprehensive surveys of the country ever attempted, with 10,000 schools helping in the collection of information.

"Information will be as various as how the use of land has changed in Kent, where most old people

live, or what and where are the rarest butterflies," Peter Armstrong, the editor of the project, said.

The information, about two million pages of maps, pictures and facts, will be stored on two video discs which is accessible through a micro computer.

The cost of the project is being shared by the BBC, the government, and the electronics firm, Philips, which will provide the video disc system.

PEOPLE
De Lorean Fund-Raiser

John Z. De Lorean asked in an ad published Wednesday for donations to defray legal fees incurred during his successful two-year fight against charges of cocaine trafficking. "Without one single judgment against him, John De Lorean has turned into a modern day Job," said the full-page advertisement in the Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

De Lorean established the John De Lorean Defense Fund Inc., which is collecting donations through a post office box, according to Suzi Cosad of Cosad-Benskin & Associates in Encino, a public relations and advertising company. She said De Lorean paid \$3,000 for the ad.

Bolivia's Miss World contestant, Erika Weisse, wore a leopard-trimmed hat and jacket on her arrival in London for the Nov. 15 pageant, angering the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "We are very much

against the taking and killing of animals to provide luxury coats for humans. Fur is a moral issue," said Liz Cosans, press officer for the 160-year-old society. "People in Bolivia like animals but they don't care much about this sort of thing." Weisse, 21, fired back.

The actress Nancy Kulp, the challenger in a U.S. House race in Altoona, Pennsylvania, lost to the Republican incumbent, Bud Stuster, by nearly two to one — but she says she's swallowing hard and moving on to other things. Best known for her role as Miss Jane Hathaway in "The Beverly Hills" television series, Kulp says she is considering a part in a new Broadway show. "Peter Garrett, of the Australian rock group Midnight Oil, has announced his candidacy for the Australian senate as a member of the newly formed Nuclear Disarmament Party."



NAMATH WEBS — Joe Namath, the former New York Jets quarterback, and Deborah Lynne Myers, a television actress, were married in a private ceremony attended by about a dozen friends and family members in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. It was the first marriage for both Namath, 41, and Myers, 22, of Wilmington, North Carolina. A spokesman said the two met while taking voice lessons.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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17th/18th century village house, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2 swimming pools, 2 tennis courts, 2 stables, 2 carports, 2 garages, 2 parking spaces, 2 storage rooms, 2 cellars, 2 attics, 2 basements, 2 porches, 2 balconies, 2 loggias, 2 verandas, 2 pergolas, 2 gazebos, 2 fountains, 2 ponds, 2 lakes, 2 rivers, 2 seas, 2 oceans, 2 planets, 2 universes, 2 everything.

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